

The Nation

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 987.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	456
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	458
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
Affairs in Wall Street.....	460
Grant, War, and Fish.....	460
Hasty Naval Legislation.....	461
Monarchy in Finance.....	462
Egotism in Literature.....	462
The Anti-Plano Movement.....	463
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The British Ministry at Home and Abroad.....	463
The Hundred Days.....	464
CORRESPONDENCE:	
A Young Voter's Doubts.....	466
NOTES.....	466
REVIEWS:	
Evolution of Mind in Animals.....	469
The Woman Question in Europe.....	470
Oriental Experience.....	471
Beethoven's Nine Symphonies.....	472
Roadside Songs of Tuscany.....	472
Bound Together.....	472
Preparatory Latin Course in English.....	473
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	473
FINE ARTS:	
Exhibition of the Society of American Artists.....	473

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

The Week.

THE affairs of Grant & Ward still maintain their primacy among financial misdemeanors, by reason both of the magnitude of the liabilities and the queer things which are all the time cropping out. Mr. Davies, the receiver, has commenced a suit against W. S. Warner to recover large sums of money obtained by the latter from the firm of Grant & Ward without consideration. The complaint avers that the firm was insolvent at least a year before it failed, and that Warner had reasonable cause to believe that the money drawn out by Ward and handed to him (Warner) was unlawfully withdrawn, and that the transfers of property made by Ward to Warner about the time of the failure were fictitious and should be set aside. All this is highly probable; but Mr. Ferdinand Ward's brother, William S. Ward, of Colorado, a man of good repute, makes some statements to the newspaper reporters implying that there was other crookedness besides W. S. Warner's. According to William S. Ward, it was not Warner alone who wrung this large amount of property out of Ferdinand Ward, but "Work and Warner." These two were present at the midnight interview when the deeds were executed. These two were "getting credits for profits purely fictitious"—profits of ten, and even twenty, per cent. per month, which they must have known were fictitious. The queerest thing in the whole jumble is the fact that the receiver, Davies, is Work's law partner. It will become necessary, therefore, if Mr. William Ward's statements are correct, for Mr. Davies, as receiver, to sue his own partner. Such a suit would probably determine a point which stands much in need of elucidation, viz., whether Work or Warner was the master spirit in the enterprise of plucking Ward while Ward was plucking the public. But, perhaps, a more enterprising plaintiff in such a suit could be found than the receiver. Mr. William Ward says in conclusion: "I do not propose to stand by without objection and see the debtors of this firm claiming to be its creditors," a sentiment which the real creditors of Grant & Ward will heartily endorse.

Dr. Newman on Sunday, commenting on the panic—which naturally supplies much material for pulpit exhortation—said that "religion does not interfere with business life, nor business life with religion," and wished to know "why the idea of hostility between the two was so prevalent." We do not think it is prevalent—not nearly so prevalent, in fact, as it ought to be. The great trouble of the day is, that religion does not interfere enough with business life. In Stalwart circles in particular the separation of religion and business has long been painfully evident. It is too much the custom for business men to leave their religion up town during business hours. It is told of one of our prominent financiers that, being reproached

with some sharp practice in Wall Street, as unbecoming in so prominent a professor of religion as he was, he said, "Up town I endeavor to do my duty to God, the Church, and my family, but down town I have to take care of myself." It would not be a bad thing, in fact, if the financial "shrinkage" in some way affected the churches as well as the financiers and if some of the cutting down which goes on in private houses as a consequence of these crises, operated on the gorgeous buildings, and the expensive lots, and the high-priced music and pews, with which so much of the war of religion against dishonesty is carried on in this city. This would bring home to the worshippers the danger of going too fast probably much more effectively than most of the sermons.

Russell Sage has apparently settled with the holders of all his "privileges" who care for a settlement at present prices, and is now enjoying a brief period for reflection and refreshment. His experience during the past few days is probably unique. It is doubtful whether any other member of the human family has passed through anything like it. It must have been a sort of foreshadowing of the punishment which awaits wicked brokers in the nether world, to have stocks in which he had made heavy losses "put to him," hour after hour and day after day, in infernal iteration, by an apparently endless file of mocking or infuriate creditors. An eternity of this, or something like this, must surely be the fate which awaits, after death, dealers in "puts" who "lay down on their privileges." Sage on one day undoubtedly came near incurring the dreadful penalty. If he did not actually "lay down" on Tuesday week, he lolled and lounged in a very suspicious and alarming manner. It will be interesting to see whether his taste for "puts" will survive this ordeal, which so much resembles the plan of curing inebriates by giving them a little whiskey in everything they eat. Will not the very sight of a boy bringing a "put" hereafter cause faintness and nausea?

The failure of the Bankruptcy Bill is a great misfortune, coming as it does at a time when a general insolvency law is most needed. A bankruptcy act will have to be passed sooner or later, and probably would have been passed now but for the deep distrust of Wall Street and Wall Street "methods" which the recent troubles have inspired in some of the patriots who carry on the work of legislation. A bankrupt act is evidently supposed by these statesmen to be simply a device by which debtors get rid of their obligations, and it must be admitted that there is some warrant for suspecting the motives of a good many of the "business men" who are strongly in favor of one. But we have yet, sooner or later, to make our choice between such a bankrupt system as every other civilized country has, and the State insolvent system. There is certainly just as much chance for fraud under the latter as the former; and any one who has

watched the proceedings in the recent assignment cases must regret that there should not be a uniform instead of a local system of investigating all bankruptcies.

Signs of disintegration among the Blaine forces multiply daily, and the managers of the boom are making heroic efforts to stop it. From nearly all the States in which large numbers of delegates have been claimed for Blaine, definite and apparently trustworthy information comes that he has nothing like the strength claimed, and that he is likely to have less when the Convention meets than he has now. The main cause of the falling away in his support is the belief which has spread through all the States that he could not carry New York if he were nominated. In order to counteract the bad effect of this belief, the Blaine organs are now arguing that New York is after all only a secondary consideration; that the first thing to be considered is the carrying of Maine in September and Ohio in October, and that the candidate who can carry these States will have no trouble in New York. This apparently makes slight impression upon anybody, and even Murat Halstead, who was a pretty good Blaine man for a time while the boom was big with promise, is admitting more or less frankly that there is no hope for Blaine. He has just returned to Cincinnati from a visit to this city and Washington, where he had all possible advantages for inspecting the boom, and gives it as the result of his observation that there "is a growing chance for John Sherman." The "close calculators," he says, "have fixed it up that Arthur and Blaine will prove too strong for each other." He says also that Blaine has a "sincere feeling that the office is not worth the struggle."

There can be no doubt that the Blaine men have greatly exaggerated their strength in the Northwestern delegations. They "claimed" 23 delegates from Indiana, 25 from Michigan, 10 from Nebraska, 10 from Kansas, 28 from Ohio, 12 from Wisconsin, and 26 from Iowa. Recent advices from those States cut the figures down to 10 from Indiana, 8 from Nebraska, 6 from Kansas, 12 from Ohio, and leave Michigan and Wisconsin altogether doubtful, while it is quite certain that Mr. Blaine will not receive the whole Iowa vote, although he may get the majority of it. The total vote claimed for Blaine, including the erroneous estimates of the Western States, was 378. Three hundred is probably a liberal estimate of his strength after making allowance for his alleged Southern recruits. We are convinced that he will not get 32 votes from New York, or 16 from New Jersey, or 8 from Rhode Island, or 2 from Massachusetts—these being a part of the 378 which his organs have counted for him. The bragging tone which they indulged two weeks ago has moderated of late in a very noticeable way.

A week or two ago the British Minister was interviewed in Mr. Blaine's behalf, and testified, it was reported, that the election of Mr.

Blaine would be a mighty disagreeable thing for his government and its diplomatic representations abroad, as he would make it hot for them about canals, foreign trade, and divers other matters. All this time, however, there has been no news as to the effect on the English people of "the history." In fact, the silence of Europe about the history has been rather puzzling. Not one historian of the Old World has opened his mouth about it, or given any sign that he even knew of its existence. The talk about it has been, indeed, confined to American members of the Blaine boom. This can, of course, be easily accounted for by ascribing it to jealousy. The European historians naturally fear the effect of Mr. Blaine's book on their own sales. It is not likely, in fact, that there will be much demand for Freeman's 'History of the Norman Conquest,' or for Mommsen's 'History of Rome,' when 2,000,000 copies of a really live work like 'Twenty Years in Congress' are in the market and selling like hot cakes. The London *Times* has now had the manliness to disregard insular prejudices, and publish a "first-class notice" of the American history, which will be very useful during the coming week in showing that the British dread of Mr. Blaine as a statesman is not unmingled with admiration for him as a writer. They will, in short, read him, not with moistened eyes, but shaking knees.

The movements of Secretary Chandler are watched with great interest as the time for the National Convention to meet draws near. He seems to have dropped for the time his official capacity as a member of the Cabinet, and to be operating in his old and very familiar capacity as "Bill." It is announced that by a singular coincidence he and a large number of Southern delegates will meet in Chicago early this week, and the possibilities of this accidental conference are a subject of great anxiety to both the Blaine and the Arthur managers. The former are fully aware of Bill's persuasive powers in meetings of this kind, for they had the advantage of his coöperation in former years. The latter are also aware of them, but are disturbed by rumors that Bill has never quite recovered from his Blaine infatuation, and is likely to use some of his power secretly for Blaine now. Indeed, there is a lively discussion in progress as to which side Bill is really on, and there are shrewd observers who say that he may turn out to be a Blaine man when the critical moment arrives. All speculation of this sort, while it must necessarily be disagreeable to Chandler as Secretary of the Navy, must at the same time be most flattering to him in his more congenial character as Bill. It shows that the labors of his life are fully appreciated by the public, and that, whatever else may be said of him, nobody will ever accuse him of wilfully putting himself on the side of the losing man.

The "old ticket" movement among the conservative and revenue-reform Democrats is, of course, a cover for the boom of the real candidate of the old-ticket men, whoever he may turn out to be, and is also a defensive measure against the machinations of the protectionists, the Butler Democrats, and other

wicked persons who will probably show their hands early in the game. The actual nomination of Tilden cannot be seriously thought of, because he not only is himself a "tattooed" statesman, but is in such a physical condition that exposure of him to campaign charges would probably finish him. There are the cipher despatches and the income-tax suit, all of which would have to be gone into once more; and to political charges what the lawyers call *res judicata* cannot be pleaded. But the use of the old ticket as a cover is a very astute political device, and no one in this State would be very much surprised if, when it was removed, it should disclose the well-known and respected features of the present Governor of New York. The old ticket might do a far worse and more foolish thing than nominate Mr. Cleveland.

The action of the Democratic majority in Congress on Thursday, in voting to admit a contestant to a seat to which on the previous day they had voted that he had no right, was a very scandalous performance. There is no evidence that English, who is the son of the last Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was elected to the seat, and the only reason for putting him into it which appears to have been given was that his father had set his heart upon having him get it. The father was so conspicuous in lobbying for his son on Thursday that several members protested against his efforts as constituting a breach of an ex-member's privileges to the floor. Mr. Cox, however, came to his rescue with the remarkable explanation that the rule defining such privileges had been drawn by him, and that its object was to bar out ex-members who came to lobby for railway interests, but not to limit in any way the natural eagerness of a fond father who was on the floor to help forward his son's cause. There were some vague charges made that members had been bribed to change their views in the case, and suspicion hovered for several hours over "Calamity" Weller, who had voted at the outset against English, but who was suddenly called away before the final ballot was taken. These are generally believed to be unfounded, however, and the most common view of the matter is that the Democratic members voted to give English the seat out of sheer inability to avoid a blunder.

According to a Chicago despatch, the Convention next week is to be marked by a total absence of "headquarters." This is as nearly incredible as any political story can be, for in the case of a candidate who has accumulated any considerable amount of strength in advance, and who has a large number of delegates in his favor, a headquarters—in other words, a large suite of rooms in a hotel where meetings can be held, and plots hatched for capturing delegates, transferring strength, and getting early and reliable information as to the "break"—have hitherto been considered an absolute necessity in a contest of this sort. One great function of a headquarters is that it furnishes a rallying point to which the supporters of a candidate can retire in the intervals of the fight, count noses, talk matters over, form estimates of what the next vote

will show, receive visits from other delegations, prepare to transfer strength, etc., etc. A headquarters is generally believed to be worth a good many votes to any candidate, and as this is true of all the candidates, it would be difficult for one of them to abandon the custom unless all the rest did so too. Blaine and Logan giving up their headquarters without Arthur doing the same would be like Gladstone and Ferry disarming England and France without Bismarck doing as much in Germany.

That the story should be circulated and find believers, seems to imply very strongly what we have all along contended with regard to some of the great men before the Convention, that their booms are singularly factitious, and that the promoters of them know this to be the case. There has been very little real "pledging" in advance this year, and headquarters of the Convention will go to Chicago without being openly bound to any one, and with a certain unwillingness to brand themselves in advance with the badge of a particular candidate, and with a burning desire to find out simply who is the man who is going to be able to get the most votes. Out of these circumstances, the story (which we find in an Arthur paper) must have originated. The delegates are supposed to feel that they are in a better position to find out where they are, and what the "lay of the land" is, by simply appearing as delegates from Pennsylvania or New York, as the case may be, rather than as Arthur, Blaine, or Logan delegates. If there is any candidate before the Convention who only counts on a majority of the votes as the result of quiet intrigue and bargains and deals, and is, therefore, anxious to prevent too much publicity in advance, it might be a good plan for him to get headquarters abolished, at any rate until after the second or third ballot, when, the work of "subsoiling" the doubtful delegations having been done, he might suddenly develop a sort of a temporary headquarters in the Field, and come in with the Gallery at his back and the dark horses nowhere. It would be all of a piece with other things that such candidates have done before now. For ourselves, we insist that the good old American custom of headquarters ought to be kept up, and we rely upon the thoughtful recluse of Washington, who must desire to preserve all the best traditions of the Government, and the grim warrior of Illinois, to whom the very name of headquarters must be as a bugle-call, to see to it that the proposed innovation is not attempted.

The Senate Post-office Committee, in their report on postal telegraphy, say that in their belief the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company could be duplicated at the present time for the sum of \$24,500,000, including the cost of instruments and batteries. They go on to say that "the swollen capitalization of the Western Union has created at one and the same time a cover and an inducement and in some senses a necessity for excessive charges for telegrams. So long as and so far as the public have been made to believe that the nominal capital was a real one, it has tended to

cause an acquiescence in excessive charges, while the exposure of the actual nature of the nominal capital does not diminish the pressure of the motives which impel the managers of the company to keep up charges which are essential to the maintenance of the present dividends upon the immense mass of its watered stock." This is undoubtedly true, but it is true also that the "water" is going out of Western Union at a rapid rate, without any squeezing on the part of Congress. The stock of the company sold above par after the consolidation with the American Union. During the past week it was quoted at 53. At this rate the whole property, including the valuable real estate which it owns, was worth \$42,400,000, or only \$17,900,000 more than the Committee estimate to be the probable cost of duplicating the poles, wires, and instruments. The truth is that the monopoly character of the Western Union Company has ceased to exist, and, whether Congress establishes a Postal Telegraph or not, the public will soon get their telegraphing done at what the service is fairly worth. The "water" in Western Union may serve to point a moral or adorn a tale, but it will do no further harm to any except those who have invested their money in the water.

A bill has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off and redeem the first mortgages on the Union and Central Pacific Railways and their subsidized branches, in the event of such default as would bring the property to foreclosure under the first mortgage. The object of this is to protect the Government's second mortgage and accrued interest on the same property. The opposition to the bill, based upon the notion that it is opposed to the Government's proper duties and functions to own and operate railways, comes too late. That would have been a valid argument in 1862, when the subsidy was granted, and again in 1864, when the Government's mortgage was postponed and made subject to another mortgage of equal amount. The question is no longer one of mixing up the Government's interests with private interests, but of saving money already spent—saving it in the only way still open. Upon this there can hardly be two honest opinions. There is no reason yet to suppose that default will be made on any of the first mortgages, but it is altogether prudent to clothe the Executive with power to meet such a contingency.

Ex-Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, is in search of a "vindication," and is much grieved because Congress, of which he is now a member, declines to give it to him. The grounds of the refusal are, that when Mr. Kellogg had an opportunity to prove his innocence in court he allowed the statute of limitations to be pleaded as an excuse for discontinuing the trial; that the charges against him relate to acts committed before his election to Congress, and are therefore outside its cognizance. Mr. Kellogg made a long speech insisting upon an investigation, saying that his character had been

injured by testimony made before the Springer Investigating Committee; that he was a victim of the malice of wicked men; that he could prove his innocence; and that, if he had violated any laws, he could show that other Congressmen had done the same thing and had not been punished. The sincerity of his desire for investigation was painfully impeached by a statement from one of his Democratic colleagues from Louisiana, to the effect that he had been trying for weeks to induce Kellogg to demand an inquiry, and had only succeeded in persuading him to make the demand on Friday by threatening to do it himself in case he refused longer. The lack of a "vindication" to a sensitive man like Kellogg is of course hard to bear, but he ought to console himself with the reflection that his reputation cannot be injured by anything which Congress may say or decline to say about it.

The whiskey dealers, having failed in getting aid from Congress in carrying their large stocks, have formed a pool, railroad fashion, to keep prices up; but now the pool is suffering from the old trouble—the secret "cutting of rates" by selfish and perfidious men. There are sad accounts from Chicago and Cincinnati of the treachery of some of the members in selling below the pool price of \$1 11 a gallon. The chances are said to be now that the pool will go to pieces this summer if the consumption does not increase.

A worse way to get out of financial difficulties than that which appears to have been adopted by the Reading Railroad can hardly be imagined. They are going to issue scrip to pay wages, while their credit is seriously impaired, and although the employees do not at all like the plan. Mr. Gowen declares that there will be no trouble, because the scrip will be taken up by some capitalist who will pay par for it. If this is so, why talk about issuing scrip to pay wages at all? On the other hand, if it is not so, what is the use of pretending that it is so? The employees of the road know perfectly well, or ought to know, that a receiver could be ordered to pay such current obligations in cash; and the talk about scrip wages can only tend to make creditors think about a receivership.

A curious case has arisen in France connected with the collapse of the Union Générale. Vicomte de la Panouse was "squeezed" in the crash, could not meet his contracts, and got one Bacot, a broker, to pay his differences for him to the amount of 600,000 francs, giving him twelve bills of 50,000 francs each. La Panouse afterwards repudiated these as a gambling transaction, and his view was sustained by the courts. Bacot, however, kept the bills, and this so irritated Panouse that he brought an action to compel their return to him as necessary to "protect" himself against them, and actually recovered judgment. This may be good law in France, but would seem to be covered in this country by the rule that in disputes wholly outside the law the possessor of the property has the better right. Why a court of justice should bother itself with the

"protection" of a gambler who repudiates his debts of honor, it is hard to see.

The demand for higher duties on grain and other agricultural products in France calls forth some solemn words of warning from M. Leroy-Beaulieu. He says that while part of the agricultural depression is due to a succession of bad harvests and the phylloxera, by far the greater part of it is due to things which no increase of duties will cure, such as heavy taxation, the drafting off of agricultural labor to unprofitable public works, and the turning of the heads of the younger generation of the farming population by over-education in the public schools. He ridicules the idea that any government will dare to raise duties to the point which, in the absence of other remedies, would protect the French farmer from foreign competition. Grain producers are suffering from the supplies of new countries and the low rates of freight both by sea and land, and the beet-sugar men from the superiority of the German beet-root in saccharine properties.

Late public utterances of General Gurko, the Governor of the Kingdom of Poland, or, as the Russians prefer to call it, the Vistula Country, show that, in the midst of all its troubles and anxieties, the Russian Government not only steadily adheres to its old schemes of denationalizing its Polish territories, but is now bent on precipitating the process. The recent restoration of friendly relations with the Berlin Government offers a favorable opportunity, and there is an obvious inclination to punish the Poles for their late endeavor to foment discord and sow suspicions between the two Governments. Gurko's occasional brief addresses to leading members of the Polish clergy or nobility are very severe in tone, and the comments of his official organ, the *Warsaw Journal*, exasperating. A provocation which is novel even in Warsaw, is the partial surrender of the principal theatre of that metropolis to a company of Russian players, in order to accelerate the course of Russianization, of which the exclusive use of the Russian language in schools and public offices has hitherto been the main instrument. All this, as the result obviously shows, is much more galling than effective. The patriotic resistance of the Poles is unremittent, and is both encouraged and strengthened by the opposite course of events in neighboring Galicia, or Austrian Poland, where the demands of the Polish nationality are more and more yielded to by the organs of the Imperial Government, in almost pure indifference to the antagonistic claims of the Ruthene population. These opposite currents of official influence in two adjoining parts of ancient Poland, under the clear direction of Governments formerly equally detested by their Polish subjects and now united in apparent friendship, are an interesting phenomenon in the history of our times. In the third division of Poland, the Prussian, the attitude of the Government toward the Poles is unfriendly, often rudely so, but mainly on account of their political alliance with the Ultramontanes. But here, too, the Polish nationality is not losing ground, as Bismarck himself, some time ago, frankly admitted.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, May 23, to TUESDAY, May 27, 1884, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

WALL STREET on Wednesday was feverish and excited, prices being rapidly forced down. At 10:40 o'clock the suspension of J. L. Brownell & Co. was announced. It is believed that their liabilities are not more than \$150,000.

The Penn Bank, of Pittsburgh, one of the largest in that city, suspended on Wednesday after a run of five days, during which more than a half a million dollars of deposits were withdrawn. The bank is believed to be perfectly solvent and resumed payment on Friday, but on Monday again closed its doors, alleging, as the cause, that President Riddle had been taken suddenly and seriously ill.

Ferdinand Ward, of the firm of Grant & Ward, was arrested late on Wednesday afternoon on an order issued on the application of Mr. John R. Dos Passos, counsel for County Chamberlain J. Nelson Tappan, in a suit to recover \$320,000, alleged to have been obtained by Mr. Ward on false pretences. The amount of bail fixed by the Court was \$300,000. Mr. Ward passed the night at a hotel in the custody of a deputy sheriff, and has since been in Ludlow Street Jail.

The course of the market on Thursday was steadily downward.

On Friday it became known that Charles A. Hinckley, paying teller of the West Side Bank, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in this city, had disappeared on May 15, and about \$95,000 of the bank's funds were found to be missing. It is supposed that they were lost in speculations at the Produce Exchange. The Directors issued a statement on Friday evening that their capital stock was intact, and that they had a surplus of about \$100,000 to the bank's credit. During Saturday there was a run on the bank, and about 1 o'clock it closed its doors, owing to the refusal of the American Exchange Bank to make further "clearings" for it.

Business was dull on Saturday at the Stock Exchange, and about noon there was a slight rally in prices.

James D. Fish, President of the Marine National Bank, was arrested on Sunday evening in his rooms. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Shields on an affidavit sworn to by Bank Examiner Scriba. It charges Mr. Fish with "unlawfully misapplying certain sums of money, to the amount of \$1,400,000 of the moneys and funds of the Marine National Banking Association, to his own use, benefit, and advantage, with intent to injure and defraud such association." Mr. Fish made a remarkable statement to a reporter, alleging that he had an autograph letter from General Grant, asserting that all the Government contracts of the Grant & Ward firm were genuine, and that the alleged profits were all right. Mr. Fish furnished bail on Monday for \$30,000. Warrants are also out for the arrest of John C. Eno, late President of the Second National Bank, but he has eluded the officers.

General Grant's counsel have furnished letters for publication, in view of the serious statement made by James D. Fish. One of the letters from General Grant to Mr. Fish is an acknowledgment of his status as a general partner in the firm. The other is a brief letter which was written by Ward, copied by an employee of the firm, and handed to General Grant for his signature. He did not scrutinize it, but signed it on the assurance that it was only an ordinary letter in the course of business. It is addressed to Mr. Fish, and reads: "In relation to the matter of discount kindly made by you for account of Grant & Ward, I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence

may bring." This letter Mr. Fish's friends claim was in reply to one from Mr. Fish, in which he mentioned that he had endorsed and discounted notes for Grant & Ward to the amount of \$200,000, and added: "These notes, as I understand it, are given for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill the Government contracts." General Grant's friends, on the other hand, assert that he believed that the letter was wholly disconnected from the preceding correspondence. A friend of Mr. Fish's said that the latter made no charge of wilful deception against General Grant, but simply defended himself from the charge of being a conspirator with Ward, by whom he had been deceived and ruined. General Grant had also been deceived by the same person.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued on Thursday the 128th call for the redemption of bonds. It is for ten million 3 per cents, and matures June 30th.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday, by a vote of 121 to 117, adopted the minority report in the Peelle-English contested election case, which gives the seat to Peelle (Rep.). The House then adjourned while a motion to reconsider was pending. On Thursday morning the motion to reconsider was carried by 133 to 130. The Republicans endeavored to recommit the case to the Elections Committee, but were defeated by ten votes. Mr. Horr (Rep., Mich.) stated that W. A. English, father of the contestant, had grossly violated the rules of the House in actively working in his son's interest, and ought to be excluded from the floor. This caused great excitement, and Mr. Randall defended the elder English. At length a resolution to give young Mr. English Mr. Peelle's seat in the House prevailed by a vote of 130 to 127, twenty-nine Democrats voting in the negative. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the alleged lobbying.

Ex-Senator Kellogg asked the House of Representatives on Friday to investigate his alleged connection with the Star-route service. The resolution was referred.

The House Committee on Civil-Service Reform on Thursday unanimously directed a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, to repeal the Tenure of Office Acts. To this is attached an amendment repealing the sections of the Revised Statutes which fix the term of office of certain officers at four years.

The Senate Judiciary Committee on Monday reported the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States: "Article 11. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President and Vice President hereafter elected shall hold their offices for the term of six years, but the President shall not be re-eligible, nor shall the Vice-President be eligible to the office of President if he shall have exercised the same in the case of vacancy therein."

J. W. Elder, one of ex-Speaker Keifer's witnesses in the Keifer Boynton matter, has presented the ex-Speaker with a bill for \$350 (less \$70 received) for "services in looking up witnesses," and has written him a letter demanding payment.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention on Wednesday adopted a platform demanding a reduction of the war tariff, and insisting that there shall be no cessation of efforts until the revenue system is reestablished on a just and honest basis, and calling for a thorough reform in tariff, financial, and administrative affairs. No instructions were given to the delegates elected, but the unanimous sentiment of the Convention was for the "old ticket."

On Thursday the Nebraska Democratic Convention elected Tilden delegates-at-large, and advocated a revision of the tariff which

"shall limit it to the production of the necessary revenues of the Government, economically administered."

On Wednesday afternoon the New York Democratic State Committee met at Albany and called the State Convention to meet at Saratoga on June 18. The members expressed strong Tilden sentiments.

General B. F. Butler has accepted the nomination of the Anti-Monopoly party for President.

President William Endicott, jr., of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, has resigned on account of ill health, and Elijah Smith has been chosen as his successor.

There have been great rains in Texas, extending from the Red River to the Gulf, more than 500 miles north and south, and from the Louisiana and Arkansas line westward 250 miles. The damage to the crops and railroads is estimated at five million dollars. Hundreds of miles of track were submerged.

A colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther was unveiled in Washington on Wednesday. There were addresses by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore, and Senator Conger, of Michigan.

The shore end of the Bennett-Mackey cable was laid at Rockport, Mass., on Thursday, amid the great enthusiasm of the collected people.

There was a collision near Rochester on the New York Central about midnight on Thursday, between the St. Louis express and a freight train on the Auburn branch, which crosses the main track at Brighton. Seven sleeping cars were thrown from the track, and twenty persons more or less seriously injured, among the latter being the Japanese Prince Imperial and his suite.

The Council of the Nebraska Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church has elected the Rev. Dr. Worthington, of Detroit, Bishop of Nebraska, in place of the late Bishop Clarkson.

Thomas P. Grinnell, a millionaire of this city, shot and killed himself on Friday, about midnight, in his bed-room. His friends believe that it was accidental.

Ex-Judge Welcome R. Beebe was killed by the cars on Thursday at Evona Station, near Plainfield, N. J., while waiting for a train to New York. He was seventy-five years of age and had practised before the United States Courts for fifty years. He was considered among the very best admiralty lawyers at the bar.

FOREIGN.

An important naval expedition will start from Cairo immediately for Assuan in three Egyptian Government Nile steamers. Lieut.-General Sir John Adye will command the expedition which is now preparing to go to Khartum. The route to be taken will depend on the success of Admiral Hewett's mission to Abyssinia. General Lord Wolseley will command an expedition in the early autumn which will land at Suakim and march to Berber. Private contractors or the War Office will begin in June to construct a military railway across the desert, which is considered quite indispensable. It is reported that England has proposed to the Porte to despatch troops to the Sudan to coöperate with Lord Wolseley's column.

A slightly different rumor on Saturday was that England had suggested to the Porte to send 12,000 troops to land at Suakim, march to Khartum, attack El Mahdi and reestablish order in the Sudan, and then withdraw with the English garrison, leaving a Pashalik of the Nile dependencies subject to the Sultan's sovereignty. This has not been confirmed.

Lord Dufferin has stipulated that if Turkish troops are despatched to Suakim, English officers must command them, England to pay all expenses and to have sole control during the period of the withdrawal of the Turks from

the Sudan. The Sultan declines this proposition, and has also refused to send 10,000 troops to coöperate with the English in the Sudan. It was reported from Cairo on Sunday that the rebels had captured Dabbah. Bodies of Arabs of the desert are on their way to attack Assiut and Assuan.

It is believed to be settled that the Egyptian Conference will meet on June 23. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, France asked that England should first consent to place Egypt under international control. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, objected to this so long as the British military occupation of Egypt should continue. At that, France asked that the duration of the English occupation should be limited, and renewed its demand for an immediate international control. Earl Granville, in answer to this, named five years as a minimum for English occupation, and insisted on a postponement of the proposed international control until after the English had withdrawn from the country. But France steadfastly adhered to its previous demand, until at last Earl Granville offered to consent to the principle of multiple control, provided it should be disguised. France accepted this, caring little for the shadow, but anxious for the substance. France then desired to limit English occupation to three years, and it is asserted that England consented, and also agreed to an international board with supreme authority over Egyptian finances. Italy supported France in her demands.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone said that no agreement would be concluded with France without reference to other Powers. He again declared that the Egyptian Conference would be limited to a discussion of the financial situation. Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, said the Government had no intention of employing Turkish troops in connection with a British army for the reconquest of the Sudan.

It was reported on Saturday that the negotiations between Admiral Hewitt and King John of Abyssinia had failed, El Mahdi having promised the King a large coast district, including Massowah and several harbors, upon condition that he would remain neutral.

It was asserted in Cairo, on Thursday, that the Governor of Dongola, whose loyalty had been questioned, had sent a despatch to General Gordon in which he said he despaired of relief being sent him, and had determined to become an ally of the Mussulmans' cause. The report was not believed. El Mahdi is at El Rabat, and he has ordered his followers to bring General Gordon to El Obeid alive. It is believed that he desires to ask a heavy ransom.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gladstone stated that no definite news had been received concerning affairs at Berber and Dongola, but the reports were reassuring.

On Friday the British Government decided to reinforce the Governor of Dongola to the extent of 1,000 rifles, his loyalty having been established.

The Governor of Dongola telegraphed on Tuesday that he had visited the disturbed districts and had persuaded the people to remain quiet. The tribes have consented to pay their taxes. The Governor engaged to pacify the entire Sudan if several thousand troops were sent him. He has retaken Dabbah.

Reports have reached Korosko that Berber has not surrendered, but hostilities have been suspended, as the Governor of Berber agrees to surrender the town when Khartum surrenders. El Mahdi is prevented from leaving Kordofan, owing to the hostility of several tribes.

Sir Henry Gordon, in an interview on Monday, said the latest news received from General Gordon was to the effect that he had no fear as to his personal safety. He could leave Khartum by a safe route any day, but would not until a better government in the Eastern Sudan had been established and the

safety of the inhabitants from the rebels assured. General Gordon considered that a large British expedition was needless. He only wanted a few hundred English troops to coöperate with the gunboats after the rising of the Nile to clear the country of rebels from Berber to Khartum.

Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, insists that no Europeans shall be employed by the Ministry of the Interior. Mr. Clifford Lloyd's nominees will be dismissed. That gentleman has permanently retired from Egypt. The resignation of Abdel Kader Pasha, Minister of War, is considered imminent.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the bill amending the Irish Laborers' Act of 1883 was rejected by a vote of 138 to 75. Mr. Parnell said the Government must not find fault if it should meet with a little retaliation. "Does the Government," he asked, "mean to wait until the laborers burn the houses over the heads of dissenting landlords? The laborers have been patient; but it is intolerable that they should continue to live upon mud floors until a commission has investigated their grievances."

Colonel Stanley's amendment to postpone further consideration of the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons until after a redistribution bill should have been passed, was rejected on Friday by a vote of 276 to 182.

The Committee of the House of Lords to which the Manchester Ship Canal Bill was referred, resolved on Friday to pass the bill, provided that the stock issue of £5,000,000 should be subscribed before the work was begun. Three hours after this announcement was made the necessary stock issue was subscribed.

Two Frenchmen from Calais were arrested on Monday morning at Charing Cross Railway Station. Their luggage contained a quantity of explosives, together with what were supposed to be infernal machines. They declared that they intended to use the explosives for blasting purposes. One was released on nominal bail and the other was discharged.

The festival in celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wycliffe, the English reformer and translator of the Bible, was begun on Wednesday, May 21, at St. Andrew's Church, Blackfriars, London. This church is on the site of the monastery where the Pope's bull against Wycliffe was read. There was a choral service by various religious societies, a sermon by the Bishop of Liverpool, and a conference at the Mansion House, at which the Lord Mayor presided. A number of eminent gentlemen spoke. The celebration was concluded in the evening with a great meeting in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury made an address.

The Duke of Marlborough has made an offer to the director of the British National Gallery of eleven of the best pictures in the collection at Blenheim Palace for £367,500. The Duke has applied to the Court of Chancery for permission to sell his pictures, and the offer is made subject to his gaining that. The Treasury has declined to recommend the purchase.

The steamship *Oregon*, of the Guion Line, which recently made the fastest transatlantic trip on record, has been purchased by the Cunard Company.

The American Lacrosse Team defeated the Lancashires at Manchester, England, on Wednesday, by a score of 4 goals to 0. On Saturday they defeated the North of England Club, by 5 goals to 0.

A bill will be introduced in the German Bundesrath increasing the taxes on Bourse and other financial operations. It imposes a percentage of duty amounting to two-tenths per 1,000 on all money bargains. The German Liberal papers violently attack the bill. They say it is calculated to interfere with speculation and injure the investment market. The feeling in commercial circles is one of indignation.

The *Paris Voltaire* published a letter on Monday, from Brussels, which said that Belgium and Holland had agreed to exclude the German Princes from succession to the Dutch throne. The report was denied in Brussels.

Prime Minister Ferry introduced on Saturday in the French Chamber of Deputies a bill for the revision of the Constitution. It proposes that the office of Senator shall not be life long, but that the term shall be for nine years. The bill is not retrospective. The number of Senators and delegates with whom the election of ordinary Senators rests is to be increased in proportion to the number of the Municipal Councillors. The financial powers of the Senate are to be modified, and prayers at the opening of the Legislature are to be abolished. Clause 8 of the law of February 25, 1875, is to be revised so as to provide that in no case shall a revision touch the stability of the Republic.

The new Customs Bill which the French Government will introduce in the Chamber of Deputies leaves the tax on wheat the same as at present, in order to facilitate an increase of the public supply in case the national production shall be deficient. The duty on all other cereals is increased to 3 francs 75 centimes per hundred kilogrammes.

The Bonapartist papers in Paris attach considerable importance to Prince Victor's decision to leave the house of his father, Prince Jerome (Plon Plon) and reside in his own private apartments. This action is deemed a definite rupture between them. Prince Victor denies that he has quarrelled with his father.

The *Paris République* repeats a story that Mr. Morton, the American Minister, lately received the Comte de Paris with royal honors, and invited many prominent enemies of the Republic to meet him. It is, however, explained that the Comte de Paris was present at Mr. Morton's ball as an ex-officer of the American army, having served on Gen. McClellan's staff in the civil war.

Tamatave advices of May 9 state that General Miot has notified the foreign consuls that a blockade will soon be declared along the entire coast of Madagascar. The Hovas are still in force near the French lines. The French refuse further negotiations, insisting upon their protectorate already demanded. The French Government has decided to send a Resident to Madagascar.

Sarah Bernhardt appeared in Paris for the first time as *Lady Macbeth* on Wednesday night. She acted with great power, it is said, in the sleep-walking scene, and the whole performance was a success. The French version of the play is severely criticised.

Mlle. Colombier, the French actress, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200 for her book about Sarah Bernhardt, entitled 'Sarah Barnum.'

In the Italian Senate on Thursday Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the law passed affecting the Propaganda must be fulfilled. He hoped soon to introduce a bill definitely regulating church property, in which it would be possible to introduce a stipulation favorable to the Propaganda.

The floods in the southeastern provinces about Murcia and Alicante, Spain, are becoming alarming. Whole towns have been cut off, and the crops over a large extent of country have been completely destroyed. Many families have been rendered homeless.

The Servian Skupshtina was opened on Thursday with a speech from the throne by King Milan. He announced that bills would be introduced looking to the freedom of the press and the right of public meeting.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the Finance Minister in the late Mackenzie Government, and a prominent leader in the present Opposition, delivered a political address in Toronto on Wednesday, in the course of which he advocated the advisability of Canadian independence, a sentiment which the audience cheered.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

WHEN the Wall Street panic broke out, we remarked that the conditions of trade and industry throughout the country were not those which commonly precede and usher in a commercial crisis, and that the signs pointed merely to a local trouble, which would not reach far beyond the circles of stock speculation. The course of events has confirmed this view of the situation. The explosion in Wall Street has had no answering echo anywhere. It has fallen upon general business with no more rebound than a blow upon a mass of putty. General business had already gone through its crisis. The slow shrinkage of three years had left little or nothing for a bank panic to work upon. The bank panic was for this reason short-lived. Banks are merely agencies for conducting and expediting general business. There can be no protracted or considerable panic among them which is not fed by troubles outside of themselves. Stock dealings cut only a small figure in their affairs, and defalcations are few and inconsequential when we look at the whole mass of the capital and "turn-over" of the banks. The dangerous side of stock failures and defalcations is their tendency to start a run on the banks by frightened depositors.

Possibly such a run was averted by the action taken by the Clearing-house in issuing "loan certificates" to settle balances between the banks. This device was first introduced in the panic of 1873, when the conditions of general trade were in the highest degree favorable to a commercial crisis—when every species of inflation had reached the bursting point. As the loan certificates were effectual at that time, so far at least as to keep the banks open and business moving, it was certain that they would be effectual at this time. It is plain that they will not be required much longer, and it is doubtful whether they are really needed now. At all events they are not increasing but diminishing in amount. Banks in the interior which habitually keep balances in New York have, to a large extent, drawn them out, in anticipation, perhaps, of a run on themselves, but as they have no real use at this season of the year for their surplus, they will shortly send the money back. The local run, if there was one to be apprehended, has ceased to menace the city banks, while in the country at large there has been no disturbance whatever outside of the narrow limits of speculation in stocks and oil.

The trouble, such as it is, is confined to the Stock Exchange, and here it seems to have gone further than the facts really warrant. Probably we have not seen the end yet. Probably some classes of securities are destined to go lower, but the pressure exerted upon the whole list by the sympathy of the good with the bad must be nearly exhausted. It was seen six months ago that the coal companies must yield sooner or later to the lessened demand for iron. They were held up by main strength, while the railroad companies, which relied upon general traffic, were tumbling right and left under the effect of low rates and excessive competition. It is only within a short time that the coal stocks began to give way. They may give way still

more, and they may carry other things down to a lower deep by breeding further distrust among investors, but it is time to call a halt in the mad sacrifice of property which has been going on so long. The insensate character of the panic is illustrated by the fact that railroads which show an increase of earnings—a steady increase betokening a real turn of the tide—have suffered heavily in the stock market from day to day with scarcely an intermission. The *Financial Chronicle* cites St. Paul, Northwestern, Omaha, Northern Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and several minor roads as glaring instances of declining values in the face of increasing receipts. Obviously somebody must reap a harvest from the groundless fears of those who are throwing good things overboard, merely because they see others throwing bad or doubtful things overboard. The want of discrimination among investors is as wonderful in seasons of depression as in times of prosperity, and is as marked among large capitalists and old stagers as among greenhorns and patrons of the bucket-shops. There is no aristocracy in a panic.

The disposition to throw overboard good stocks as well as bad has been intensified by the multiplication of parallel and competing lines of railway, whose effect in many instances, and whose tendency always, is to impair the value of old dividend-paying lines and to ruin the promoters of the new lines as well. The country is too full of instances in point to call for specification, but the latest and one of the most glaring may be found in the rivalry of the Union Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande. No cure for this form of mutual destruction has yet been devised. No one will affirm that it is a good thing for the country that its railways should cease to bring a return to those who have honestly invested their money in them. Even the most confirmed Granger will acknowledge that this is an undesirable state of things. Yet the capitalist classes have brought it about. They are primarily responsible for the depreciation of good securities now going on as well as for the massacre of poor ones. The holders of St. Paul and Northwestern & Illinois Central, when they see Union Pacific fall thirty points in three weeks in consequence of paralleling, infer that their own roads may be paralleled in like manner, and they hasten to get rid of their shares while they may. Of course there is a great lack of discrimination and ignorance of geography in such a rush. But there are some cool heads left, and it will probably be seen in the course of the next thirty days that they have been picking up gold pieces which others have been recklessly throwing away.

GRANT, WARD, AND FISH.

LATE on Monday General Grant's counsel reached the inevitable conclusion that they would give to the press the correspondence between him and James D. Fish, touching the business of the firm of Grant & Ward, of which Fish furnished some account in an interview with the reporter of the *Tribune* on Saturday. The letters appeared in the morning papers of Tues-

day. To understand them it is necessary to remember that the assumption that the firm of Grant & Ward had large and highly profitable Government contracts, was for nearly two years the basis of their swindling operations; that it was from this source that their dupes supposed they were deriving their enormous gains; that when the exposure came, it was alleged on behalf of General Grant and his sons that they knew nothing of these Government contracts—that Ward managed the business, and this business they supposed to be a legitimate one of stock and money brokerage. When the inquiry began to be made who were Ward's real confederates, if he had any, public opinion fastened on Fish, the then President of the Marine Bank, he being a large endorser of the paper of the firm and a participator in the alleged profits.

Fish, being arrested, and threatened with criminal proceedings, is now standing at bay, and is defending himself, as it is his natural right to do, with every weapon within his reach. He says that he did not enter the firm of Grant & Ward and begin to share in its risks without proper inquiry; that when he found himself an endorser of the notes of the firm to the extent of \$200,000, he wrote a letter to General Grant, in which he called attention to this fact, saying that the amount of his liability was "not trifling for him," and adding:

"It is necessary that the credit of G. & W. should deservedly stand very high.

"These notes, as I understand it, are given for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill the Government contracts. Under the circumstances, my dear General, you will see that it is of most vital importance to me particularly that the credit of the firm shall always be untarnished and unimpaired. I will be happy to meet you at almost any time you may name to talk these matters over."

This letter was dated July 5, 1882. It will be observed that it called General Grant's attention explicitly to the existence of the Government contracts, as being, in Fish's opinion, the basis of the firm's operations and the source of their credit. General Grant answered, the following day:

"NEW YORK CITY, July 6, 1882.

"MY DEAR MR. FISH: On my arrival in the city this A. M., I find your letter of yesterday with a letter from Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, and copy of your reply to the latter. Your understanding in regard to our liabilities in the firm of Grant & Ward is the same as mine. If you desire it I am entirely willing that the advertisement of the firm shall be so changed as to express this. Not having been in the city for more than a week, I have a large accumulated mail to look over, and some business appointments to meet, so that I may not be able to get down to see you to-day. But if I can I will go before 3 o'clock.

"Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT."

This, it will be seen, contains no denial of the assumption about the contracts, nor any expression of surprise on hearing of it. On the same day a formal letter was sent to Fish from the office of the firm, which must be regarded as the real answer to Fish's inquiries about the contracts, and was signed by General Grant:

"NEW YORK, July 6, 1882.

"MY DEAR MR. FISH: In relation to the matter of discount kindly made by you for account of Grant & Ward, I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring. Yours very truly,
U. S. GRANT."

It is due to Fish to say, that he certainly was justified in regarding this communication as an affirmation by General Grant that the contracts existed, and that Fish was warranted in relying on them as security for his notes, and also as an intimation that the contracts were procured, and likely to be sustained, through General Grant's "influence." Of course this ought not to have satisfied a man of Fish's age and experience. He ought not to have been willing to share in the profits of contracts such as he supposed these to be, without more inquiry. But we are not seeking to make Fish out an honest man. We are simply showing that he was not as dishonest as he has been supposed to be. He confesses himself a party to an operation which he must have known was in some manner, or at some stage, tainted with fraud. The president of a New York bank can hardly be such a simpleton as to suppose that honest contracts for hay and oats with the United States Government yield 10 or 20 per cent. a month profits. But he has apparently vindicated himself against the charge of joining Ward in concocting a story about contracts which had absolutely no foundation, for the purpose of defrauding investors.

It is, of course, easy to believe, from what the world already knows of the ease with which General Grant is imposed on by persons who have once acquired his confidence, that he was deceived by Ward about the amount of his profits from Government contracts or any other source; but that he should have been deceived by him to the extent of supposing the firm to be maintained in great prosperity by Government contracts which had absolutely no existence except in Ward's imagination, is something which the public will hear with painful surprise. It will, too, try even General Grant's warmest friends greatly to learn that he was willing to participate, or assist others in participating, in contracts with the Government of which he was once the honored head, from which it was possible for the contractor to make 120 or 240 per cent. per annum, in such articles as hay and oats. It would seem as if it was his duty, on hearing of such profits, to warn the departments at Washington that they were in some manner being defrauded or overreached.

HASTY NAVAL LEGISLATION.

It would be interesting to know how many members of Congress understood the real effect of the bill abolishing the grade of junior ensign in the navy which passed the House of Representatives without opposition last Saturday. Nothing could be simpler on the face than the provisions of the bill as explained by the Naval Committee. Those graduates of the Naval Academy who were assigned to the line, had to accept a salary of

\$1,000 for several years, while their associates, inferior in academic standing, who were made assistant engineers, commanded a salary of \$1,700. Thus the singular anomaly was presented of the lower graduates getting the higher pay. Not a single member present had the readiness to inquire whether there was any obstacle to the best graduate getting the \$1,700 appointment. No one, even of the Naval Committee, seemed to know that if the best graduate got the place of lower pay and rank, it was either through his own choice or by the arbitrary act of his superiors. We shall try to explain the anomaly.

The engineers have heretofore been the picked technical corps of the navy proper. On them has devolved the important duty of planning and designing the engines of all our ships of war. This duty demands a higher grade of natural ability, scientific knowledge, technical skill, and close study than any other which the navy requires. Recognizing the necessity of securing the best talent for the performance of this duty, and the imperfections of candidates for the service who had not been specially trained, the Navy Department established, a few years ago, a special class of cadet engineers at the Naval Academy. The examinations for admission to this class were far higher in grade than for the regular cadets, so that none but picked men from our schools were able to pass it. Thus the corps of assistant engineers was being recruited with a class of men who, in native talent and intellectual training, were far above the requirements of their grades. In a few years the new blood would have reached the upper grades, and the chief engineers would have been better qualified for the important duties required of them than ever before.

Such was the prospective state of things when the separate corps of cadet engineers was abolished by the Naval Bill a couple of years ago. Of course the effect was to abolish at a stroke the whole system of special and superior training for the corps; the entrance examination was the same for all, and this meant that the higher standard was abolished, and not that the lower one was raised. That such a causeless cessation of a system of superior trainings should have been allowed to pass unchallenged, is not creditable to any of the parties concerned. That no effort to stop it should have been made by the men of high rank among the engineers, is particularly suggestive of shortsightedness. The system cost nothing, and the only possible objection to it was that there was no need of such training for men performing the duties of engineers. There we reach the kernel of the whole matter. It has long been maintained by men of high rank in the line of the navy that there was no real need of a scientifically educated corps of naval engineers. All that was wanted was a body of skilled mechanics, who could manage and run the engine and repair it when necessary. There is no "high science" needed in this duty—only mechanical training and such precepts as can be condensed in an engineer's pocket-book. In a word, it was desired that the officer who commanded the ship should know better how to design her engines than the man whose duty it was to run the

engine. As a further step in the same direction, it was proposed to abolish the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, and consolidate its duties with those of the Bureau of Construction. This would do away with the last vestige of a necessity for a highly trained corps of engineers, by leaving that corps nothing to do but run and repair engines designed by their superiors.

But there was still a serious obstacle to the completion of the plan. The law was silent as to the choice of service on the part of the graduates of highest rank. The assignment was to be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the Academic Board. The old salaries, graded upon the idea that the engineers were the picked graduates, remained unchanged. To retain the old state of things it was only necessary that the Academic Board should assign the best graduates to the engineers, and thus secure them the highest pay. But this would have kept up the intellectual superiority of the engineers, and indeed have made it, from the point of view of the line officers, still more threatening, since the new engineers would have been men of at least equal political influence with their fellows of the line. The best men must be retained in the line, and this could not be done except by giving them the places of lowest pay. The new law, it must be said, does not remove the difficulty, it only slightly eases the conscience of those members of the Academic Board who vote to assign their first man to the line and not to a technical corps. At the same time the bottom would have dropped out of the bill if they had been willing to assign him to the engineers, since he would then have received \$1,700 salary.

In discussing this subject we do not enter into the question whether the duties of engineers should or should not be reduced in importance in the way which the bill is designed to facilitate. If, however, the naval cadets who hereafter replenish the Corps of Engineers are those who know the least about the principles of steam engineering, there can be but one result. That corps will be unfitted to design engines, and the continued existence of a Bureau of Steam-Engineering will be an anomaly. But, if this is to be the case, there will be no reason for continuing the present rank of the corps. Indeed, it is difficult to see why a young man should be sent to the Naval Academy at all to become a skilled mechanic. A good apprenticeship in a machine-shop will give him all the training he will require.

Our conviction that Congress little understood the effect of the bill is strengthened by the very next act of the House, which had the effect to increase the very disparity the first bill was designed to lessen. It was an eminently just and proper measure if the engineers are to retain their superior position, since it provided a small increase of pay after ten years' service as passed assistant engineers. It appears that although the engineer gets the highest pay at first, promotion is so slow that after he has been twenty or thirty years in the service he finds himself with less pay than his brethren of equal rank in the line. But, if his position is to be that of perpetual inferiority, this inferior pay will be a natural result.

MONARCHY IN FINANCE.

THE monarchical tendency in all the financial institutions of the day—that is, the tendency to one-man government—which has recently been exciting so much attention, and to which so many of our financial collapses are attributed, is not confined to this country. Some people here ascribe it to the effect produced in the financial mind by the spectacle of the disorders and corruption produced in politics by the government of the multitude. But this theory would hardly hold water, even if it were true that the financial mind in America really distrusted popular institutions. We believe there is in all business enterprises a natural tendency to put the power in the hands of one man; or, to state the matter a little differently, that enterprises initiated and managed by one man are apt to be more successful than others, owing to the very constitution of the human mind. Consequently, monarchical finance gets the advantage of the principle of natural selection, or the survival of the fittest. What our finance is suffering from now is what so many political communities have suffered from—the abuse of its own principle of government. We have not learned to put the proper limitations and checks, in the management of financial institutions, on the One Man, and consequently we find that every few years he loses his head and gets us all into immense trouble.

The last number of the *Journal des Économistes*, discussing the condition and characteristics of the financial world in France, says, apropos of this:

"What first of all strikes any one who studies our financial world is the small number of men in whose hands all the financial power of our time really lies. One might expect that owing to the constant growth of the principle of association, individuality would be lost in the crowd; that the talents and merits of each one would be confounded with the activity of the whole; that, in short, individual, personal force, if it did not lose its value, would lose its importance, and count for less and less in the success and development of enterprises. But this expectation has been completely falsified by the facts. The more grouping and association there are, the more efforts and resources tend to unity, and the more personal weight is appreciated, estimated in large figures, and encouraged by confidence and often by infatuation. Never as much as in our own day has the maxim been true—that the thing is worth what the man is worth."

One is greatly astonished, in studying the financial world, to see by how few persons the serious business of the country is done, and how rare real financial capacity is; for were it as common and as easy to acquire as some people think, it would be difficult to explain the scarcity of solid, experienced, sagacious, and sure financiers. So that we find that for great and extended operations there is an extremely limited and choice *personnel*. On the contrary, for moderate and small business there is a numerous and superabundant *personnel*.

The French have a special and characteristic name for this small group of great moneyed men who, in every country, do in the last resort the work of financial management. They call them "the High Bank," or "the High Finance," and hold them, or have held them hitherto, in considerable awe. The smash-up of the Union Générale, however, and some other

things of a similar character, have done a good deal of late to diminish this feeling, and to bring the great men of the financial world down to the humble level on which they live and work among us, who, after permitting them unbounded power and license, such as no one man is fit to use in any undertaking, kick and cuff them unmercifully, and denounce them from the pulpit, when they break down under the weight of mistakes from which a little wholesome supervision and counsel would have saved them.

The "Haute-Banque," however, is hardly ever likely to fall into as much discredit in France as here, owing to the extraordinary pains the French have taken to fortify their Stock Exchange against all financial crises and mutations. The constitution of the Bourse is such that failures among brokers, which form such an exciting and disastrous feature in Wall Street panics, are almost impossible. There are only sixty members in the Board. For admission the candidate must not only be able to stand a most searching investigation as to character and capacity, but must put up \$50,000 as security for his good behavior, besides paying \$500 for the expenses of his reception. He has also to pay from \$320,000 to \$340,000 for his seat, and to put \$24,000 into the treasury of the Exchange. Then he needs about \$80,000 as working capital, and the mere legal costs of the transfer of a seat amount to about \$12,000. So that, all told, every seat at the Board represents about \$500,000, or the whole sixty about \$30,000,000. When the great crash of 1882 occurred, caused by the breakdown of the Union Générale, the credit of the Board was very seriously shaken. Many of the members were, owing to the default of their clients, in great difficulties, but none were allowed to fail, or be "sold out under the rule," or go through any of the humiliations which our newspapers describe the day after a crash here. The Board borrowed in its corporate capacity \$16,000,000 on bonds of \$100,000 each, and enabled every member to meet his engagements pending his recovery. Moreover, it obtained the loan without difficulty. The High Bank stepped forward and, through a syndicate headed by the Rothschilds, lent half the amount, and the Bank of Paris and that of Holland lent the other half. The loan was repaid within a year. It is not surprising that High Finance should continue highly respectable when buttressed up in this way.

EGOTISM IN LITERATURE.

M. GUILLEMOT, a French critic, has been discussing in a magazine article the "I" in contemporary literature, and denouncing the growing tendency of authors, and dramatists, and artists to thrust themselves and their private life upon the public. Unless it is checked, he declares that it must inevitably lower the standard of all modern literary productions. It is natural enough that an author, an artist, or a poet should desire to have a great name; but that is an altogether different thing from craving to be talked about and marvelled at. Formerly the poet sang his song,

the author told his tale, and the artist completed his work without ever a thought of putting himself to the front. Whether he was married or single, whether tall or short, fair or dark, sanguine or bilious—what had this to do with his work? No one knew, and no one cared to know. They remembered Confucius's words, "Do not talk of yourself either well or evil; because in the former case no one would believe you, and in the latter everybody would." Within the last two centuries all this has changed. At present all houses are built of glass, the inhabitants themselves being the architects, throwing open to the gaze of the public even the most sacredly private portions of the edifice.

That there is a great deal of truth in this will be disputed by no one. It is when M. Guillemot produces his explanation that we are shocked and pained. He traces the origin of the malady to ourselves—to the United States. Fortunately for France, he says, these evils do not originate within her borders, but come like tempests across the Atlantic, from "that powerful nation which in turn astonishes the world by its grandeur and its folly, its refined civilization and red-Indian barbarities, its love for liberty and its contempt for inferior races; from the United States, which let a Lincoln die and a Baruum live." The audacious, resolute Americans exercise the same influence on the French which every firm spirit does on the weak and undecided: "We are as wax in their hands." It was in America that interviews and lectures originated, the Yankees having always had a great desire to approach the persons of great men. That, however, is due to a defect of vision, which incapacitates the American from seeing the difference between a justly celebrated poet and a two-headed calf. It is by no means the deep interest in the works of a great man which excites this curiosity among the people; in the same degree as art declines, the personality of the artist increases in interest. American journalism and reporting strengthen this tendency to pry into the private life of public characters, and France has eagerly taken up the evil habit.

It is the fashion just now for thoughtful Europeans who take up the evil tendencies of the time to attribute them *en masse* to the influence of the United States. It is a very convenient and simple method of moralizing, and it curiously reverses a fashion in vogue in the last generation on this side of the water. Then all the evils found in Europe were attributed by us to the lack of something which was to be found in abundance in America, and if the world was to be saved at all it was by the influence of the United States. Now it makes little difference what the evil is—according to all sound European thinkers, the Yankees are at the bottom of it. The frivolity of women, the rascality of men, sensationalism in the pulpit, trichinæ in pork—everything that is unpleasant, or disagreeable, or discreditable, is attributed to our unfortunate country, our institutions, or our "tendencies;" and the best of the joke is that the American snob, who basks in the favor of the Europeans who despise him, echoes most loudly the complaints made by moralists of the school of M. Guillemot.

M. Guillemot, however, carries the new

system too far. We may be conceited, and growing more so—though we think, as a matter of fact, the level of highest conceit was reached in this country some fifty years ago, and that this might be demonstrated to any one's satisfaction by a comparison of the tone of the press of the country then and now. But even if we are growing worse and worse in this respect, it is vastly more probable that we caught the disease from France than that the French were infected by us. Impersonal literature has no existence in France, and personal literature there goes much beyond anything we dream of here. From the time of Balzac to that of Zola, French literature and journalism have been the scene of an orgie of egotism, which now makes it impossible for the simplest criticism or narrative to be produced without the constant intrusion of the "I" between the reader and the subject, in a way which to most Englishmen and Americans is excessively funny. That egotism is making rapid progress in the modern world is a fact the explanation of which must be looked for not in any one country or place, but in the conditions of modern life and in modern institutions. In literature we seem to be suffering just now from the fact that a great literary period is coming to an end, and that the traditions of literature and the literary function are great, while the performances of the present literary generation do not quite match its expectations. It feels uneasy at its shortcomings when it thinks of the mighty shades of the past, and endeavors to make up for its lack of fame by a diligent cultivation of personal notoriety. The work goes merrily on throughout the broad expanse of the modern world, and we protest against any attempt on the part of the lively Gaul or any other enterprising European moralist to unload the burden upon us.

THE ANTI-PIANO MOVEMENT.

THE details of the anti-piano movement in Berlin will be awaited with interest on this side of the Atlantic. From the despatch published on Sunday it looks as if the popular feeling against the instrument was not too violent to allow the Germans to consider remedial measures with the cool calmness which the crisis demands. Piano-playing in Berlin has, it is said, reached a point at which the public health and the price of real estate are seriously affected. It is therefore proposed that the Government shall restrict playing and practising within certain hours of the day, *i. e.*, between eleven o'clock in the morning and noon, and between eight and eleven in the evening. In this country, where the piano is an almost universal instrument, and where the capacity to own or rent one is the great mark of division between the wage-earning and the property-owning classes, and where it is the popular substitute for every other instrument, the damage to health and real estate must be even greater than in Germany, where the quieter violin is more cultivated, and where there is a smaller population interested in pianos. In New York life the piano plays an especially important part, owing to the great number of flats, in which the piano of each family is

practically a curse or a blessing to the floor above or the floor below—a fact admirably brought out in the popular song, "The Family Overhead."

Some of our contemporaries treat the piano revolt with levity, and indulge themselves in humor at the expense of what they call the "phlegmatic" Germans. But this is an erroneous view of the subject, for Germans are by no means phlegmatic about music, and their rage against the piano is no blind rage. The piano is the instrument of a democratic age, because it is an instrument which within certain limits any one can learn to play. It is an instrument which seems to bring music within the reach of everybody provided, as the dry-goods people say, with a "full line" of fingers and thumbs and eyes. The beauty of the piano, as distinguished from the violin, is that every note and half note is identified to the eye and touch by its connection with a particular piece of ivory; and in "practising" the apprentice does not have to strike the true note by ear, which is regarded by the musical aristocrats as the true musical organ, but simply by pressing down the appropriate key with her finger. As long as she is willing to labor—and the dullest piano-players are notoriously the most industrious—she can certainly in the end master her instrument, and play just as many and difficult pieces as Paganini ever could on the violin. It is this fact which has given the piano its triumph in the modern world, and accounts to musical people for the extraordinary number of people who play it extremely well and yet so very disagreeably. They maintain that it might just as well be played by machinery, or that a mechanical instrument, like a musical box, would be as good for ordinary family use.

If this is true, it is easy to see why the piano is so well adapted for a really unmusical race like ours, a race of which Mr. Lowell had the audacity to say the other day that it was not, and would never be, artistic. We have produced some of the greatest piano manufacturers in the world, and the American home into which the daughters do not force a Grand, a Baby Grand, or at least an Upright, is a rarity—one of those houses in which we miss something feminine and familiar, a home in which we involuntarily suspect that the husband is a cold, unmagnetic man, who rules his household with a rod of iron.

The great difficulty in the way of any anti-piano movement in England or this country has always been that the people who were hostile to the instrument were suspected of being mere men, with no ear for music. *Punch* used to contain many a broad hint directed against the piano and "scales," but the friends of the instrument never heeded this much, because they felt above it. They looked down with amusement or pity upon those who remonstrated against practising, feeling toward them much as we do toward the expressions of dissent which come from dogs and other quadrupeds exposed to a piano.

But the attack on the piano in Germany, accompanied as it is by a threat of a resort to the police, and, no doubt, in the end, to Bis-

marck, is a much more serious matter, because those who make it are presumably musical people. Their movement is directed against the unreasonable use of the instrument; but any restriction in hours will greatly reduce the number of players, because all practising is done in the morning, and one morning hour only is to be allowed; it is only those naturally gifted with a musical taste who could acquire any real proficiency in it by means of giving an hour a day to practising. This would rule out the great host of players who rely for success solely on indefatigable industry. It is by having the whole morning to themselves, when the men are away at business, and when no one but the neighbors can be annoyed, that the women of the type we mean reach that proficiency celebrated in the well-known story of Dr. Johnson, who, hearing that a piece performed in his presence was "very difficult," politely replied, "Would to God, madam, it were impossible."

That the "violin men," as we should say, are probably behind the attack on the piano does not rob the movement of its interest, but rather increases it. Musical people in Germany have for a long time insisted that the violin was the true instrument for educational purposes, and it is by no means uncommon for girls in England who, twenty-five years ago, would have been taught the piano, to learn the violin instead. Probably to a person afflicted with an "ear" a girl playing badly and industriously on the violin is even worse than a girl playing badly and industriously on a piano. But then the violin baffles the unmusical girl in the end, because there are no ivory keys which she can make sure of and rely on hitting with accuracy every time. Therefore she soon wearies of the violin, and leaves it for those with ears. The worst that can be said of the anti-piano movement is that it is undemocratic. The piano is the only good instrument which is really compatible with equal rights in music. But then we get more undemocratic, socially, every year, and it is doubtful whether there can be any permanent democracy in art. But the Germans have one great resource from which we are cut off: they can rely on the police to enforce the ordinance.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, May 12.

THERE is probably no country in the world whose politics are so complicated as those of Britain, none in which the conduct of affairs and the authority of that Governing Committee of Parliament which we call the Cabinet, is affected by so many crossing and intermingling currents. Our foreign and colonial relations ramify all over the world, our domestic issues of policy are numerous and intricate; and each set of questions and issues tells upon the other and upon Government in unexpected ways. While Lord Beaconsfield ruled, he was in the habit of appealing for support to the country, on the ground of the spirit and energy with which he had conducted our foreign policy and sustained our imperial position, although he had confessedly done little or nothing in the way of progressive domestic legislation. The result showed that he had overestimated the success

of his foreign policy: but till 1880 it was generally believed to have constituted a strong claim on the confidence of the nation. At present the position is exactly reversed. Mr. Gladstone's Government has been unusually successful in its domestic policy. There have been no scandals, no grounds for serious complaint, in the conduct of English and Scottish administration, in the exercise of patronage, in the character of the measures which have been submitted to Parliament. Defects in Parliamentary procedure have prevented many useful measures from passing; but the great majority of the nation approves the proposals of the Government, and trusts their honesty and capacity in all such matters. Even in Ireland, the standing and insoluble problem of British politics, a wonderful diminution of crime has taken place under Lord Spencer's administration; the Land Act of 1881 has greatly improved the condition of the peasantry; the troubles which still confront us are rather political than agrarian or social, and in so far less formidable. The Franchise Bill, which is now being debated in Committee of the House of Commons, has rallied the Liberal party to the Government in a remarkable way, and seems likely to pass the Commons by so large a majority that even the House of Lords will hesitate to reject it. Mr. Gladstone has seldom appeared to more advantage than in his advocacy of this bill, while the vacillation and weakness of the Opposition leaders has been displayed in the fact that they have never ventured to say what they are known to feel about it, and that they have left the only really weighty criticism to come from an independent Liberal, Mr. Goschen.

This is the bright side of the picture. But the deficiencies of the Government in their conduct of the Egyptian problem seem to many of their supporters as conspicuous as their successes at home. It is hard to say exactly what view an impartial observer would take, because the exaggerated language of the Opposition provokes sympathy from those who would otherwise be disposed to blame the Government, and disturbs the balance of their judgment. But the case, as presented by men who wish to hold that balance fairly, might be put by them as follows: The policy of the Ministry in Egypt since the day when they sent the fleet to Alexandria, now just two years ago, has been a hand-to-mouth policy. They seem to have never looked more than a month ahead, and to have taken each successive step only because it naturally followed from the last preceding step, not because it could be justified in view of the consequences it might ultimately entail. It has therefore, such men go on to say, been marked by infirmity of purpose: not that they have vacillated, but that they have always done the least possible, appearing to follow and be swept along by events, not to control them. They have allowed evils to outrun their remedies, and have seen more than one difficulty grow serious which might have been diminished or avoided, had it been foreseen and provided against a little sooner. They have clung, no doubt, to their principles, the chief of which was to avoid annexation or any increase of British responsibilities; but this very adherence to principle has blinded them to facts, and made them unwilling to admit what the rest of the world recognized. It has been plain enough for a good while that our troops cannot leave Egypt at any assignable time, because the country would then at once relapse into anarchy, or perhaps be occupied by France. Yet they have continued to talk of a speedy evacuation, and have thereby prevented the settling down of society in the Nile Valley, and lost the benefit even of the reforms they have initiated. They allowed the Khedive's

Ministry to attempt to reconquer the Sudan when his resources were obviously inadequate. When Hicks had been defeated and killed, they took no step to rescue the garrisons or secure the southern frontiers of Egypt till seven weeks had elapsed, during which the position had grown far more perplexing. Then, in the middle of January, when they despatched General Gordon to Khartum, it was not so much with any definite view as to what he was to do, as in the vague hope that he would somehow succeed in pacifying the revolted tribes, and by the magic of his personal influence restore tranquillity and secure the retreat of the garrisons. Things having turned out worse than he expected, they had no second string to their bow, no course to pursue which could either help him or the garrisons; and, though they admit their responsibility for his personal safety, they are helpless to aid or to rescue him. Doubtless the task is difficult, for the climate prevents European troops, perhaps even Indian troops, from crossing during summer and early autumn the terrible deserts that separate Khartum from Assuan and from the Red Sea coast. But these were difficulties which might have been foreseen. If they were not mere waiters on fortune, they ought either not to have sent Gordon, or to have arranged some means of rescuing him, or to have let both him and the world know at the outset that he was taking his life in his hand and could not expect any support from home. As it is, we are in the painful position of seeing a gallant man in danger, which he has incurred on behalf of his country and humanity; of being unable to succor him, and of seeing the danger of a Mohammedan attack upon Egypt itself increase every day. If a forward policy was too perilous, and would have drawn us into new entanglements, a policy of prompt evacuation might surely have succeeded if adopted in time, and it would have saved the needless and dishonorable victories on the Red Sea coast.

There is no denying that sentiments of this kind are widely held, and have seriously affected the reputation of the Government. Some think that their mistakes are mainly due to Lord Granville, who has always been considered rather adroit than strong or profound in his conduct of foreign policy. Others blame Mr. Gladstone himself, alleging that he has disliked the whole Egyptian business so heartily from beginning to end as to have tried to lull himself into a false security, and ignored facts which it was disagreeable to admit. The London press has, as usual, been foremost in denouncing the apathy or timidity of the Government. Even some organs usually strenuous in their Liberalism, such as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have in this instance turned against them, while there has been no advocacy of any weight or value offered in their behalf except by newspapers in other parts of the country, which are of course not read in London. True it is that the country and the mass of the people are far less sensitive than London or the upper classes on questions of foreign policy, and that the damage which all this hostile criticism has inflicted is therefore less perceived by the bulk of its supporters than by members of Parliament and other professed politicians. The country Liberals want the Franchise Bill passed, and would put up with a great deal for the sake of that. They do not quite understand why we have gone to Egypt; they wish we were well quit of it. They respect the Government for its consistency in trying to be quit of it. They have an unshaken admiration for and faith in Mr. Gladstone. It may be, they admit, that he is less brilliant in foreign than in domestic policy, but then foreign policy has so much less to do with the welfare of the people. They are therefore,

on the whole, faithful; and the suspicion that the declamations against the cowardice or hesitation of the Government, with which the London press rings, may be partly due to the selfish promptings of the holders of Egyptian bonds, who would like to see the value of their property enhanced by the proclamation of a British protectorate, makes them less than ever disposed to swell the cry against the Ministry.

This loyalty of the Liberal party in the country is the dominating fact in the present situation. Emboldened by the chorus of complaint and indignation which one hears in every London drawing-room or club, the Tory leaders have again arraigned the Government by a formal vote of censure. It might be carried, or almost carried, were the Ministerial majority to follow their own sentiments, because London opinion tells heavily on them. But even those who are most swayed by it fear to offend their constituents, who would call them sharply to account for a vote which endangered Mr. Gladstone and the Franchise Bill. It is therefore expected that the Ministry will have an easy, if not large, majority in the division to be taken to-morrow, though much will of course depend on that unascertained and unascertainable factor, the votes of the Irish Parnellite members. The speech in which Mr. Gladstone replied to the charges levelled against them was somewhat disappointing to his followers, the rather as the case which the despatches in the Blue Books disclose is decidedly less unfavorable than the London papers have made the London public believe. He had the air of being fatigued and disheartened—disheartened not at the attack upon the Ministry, for conflict stimulates him; but at the sad complication of difficulties which our position in Egypt involves, and which will remain to perplex other Ministries when he has retired. It is a curious piece of the irony of fate that he, whose main object has been to keep England out of fresh responsibilities, should have been dragged, always resisting, deeper and deeper into this Serboman bog. Y.

THE HUNDRED DAYS.

PARIS, May 8, 1884.

THERE is not in modern history a more dramatic episode than the "Hundred Days," the return of Napoleon from Elba, and the short struggle which ended at Waterloo. I have spoken in these columns of the first volume of the memoirs of Baron de Vitrolles. The second volume, which has just appeared, is even more interesting than the first, and it is chiefly devoted to the period of the first year of the Restoration of the Bourbons, and to this period of the "Hundred Days." The Restoration had been a national necessity, but Talleyrand, Fouché, and their friends had succeeded in making it appear as the work of the French Senate. The first cabinet of the Restoration was presided over by the Comte d'Artois: Talleyrand, Dalberg, Jaucourt, the Abbé de Montesquiou were the nominees of the Senate; Marshals Monecy and Oudinot and General Dessoles had been called in in order to conciliate the army and the National Guard. Vitrolles had a place in it as secretary. The Comte d'Artois acted in everything upon the formula—"There is nothing changed in France; there is only one Frenchman more." This historical saying, by the by, was never pronounced by him; Beugnot tells us in his amusing memoirs that he made it himself, thinking it necessary for the occasion, and sent it to the official papers. Beugnot had much *esprit*. One day he came to visit Vitrolles; they had to make up together a list of persons who were to be sent with a special mission into all the provinces.

"Give me," said he, "your honest men, and I will give you my rogues; so we will do a good business."

Louis XVIII. was in England when the allied sovereigns entered Paris; he remained there till an armistice was concluded between them and the new government. He left Hartwell on the 20th of April, 1814. In London he was received with much enthusiasm; he gave the order of the Holy Spirit to the Prince Regent, who gave him the Garter. The King crossed the Channel in the *Royal Sovereign*, the finest ship in the navy, escorted by eight men of war. The reception in France was equally enthusiastic; the King stopped at Compiègne and had a conference with his brother, the Comte d'Artois; he received Pozzo di Borgo, who was deputed to him by the Emperor Alexander; the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia came to him in person. Everybody was anxious to see how Talleyrand would be received. "People expected to find him supple, adroit, flattering, and caressing; he adopted a different part. He arrived cold, serious, making advances to nobody, like a man who has nothing to be pardoned, and who has need of no suffrage. He tried to make his *bel esprit* in unison with that of the King, and showed himself at ease on all the questions of the day." The King was infirm, and walked with difficulty; but he had a very noble face and countenance. He had a good voice, and his intellect was of a high order. Vitrolles was presented to the King, who assured him that the dangers which he had incurred and the services which he had rendered would not be forgotten. He wrote a *Déclaration* at Saint Ouen which preceded him to the capital, and he made his *entrée* on the 12th of April, in an open coach, with the Prince de Condé and the Duc de Bourbon before him, the Comte d'Artois and the Duc de Berry riding beside the carriage. The cortège went first to Notre Dame, and then to the Tuileries. Vitrolles gives the impression made on him at the first meeting of the Cabinet over which the King presided himself. After having done justice to the King, he adds:

"It seemed to me that all the sentiments which the King had expressed were noble, but that his ideas had not risen above a certain level. I had seen in his impatience for the formation of a guard one of the weak points of the emigration—the conviction that the reduction of a few hundred of horse of the King's household had been one of the principal causes of the Revolution. In vain had I waited for an exposition of his policy, of the principles which he had adopted for the reestablishment of his authority, of the plans which he had traced for himself for the development of the public prosperity. Instead of all this, when I summed up his discourse for myself, I found only narrow thoughts, dictated by prejudice."

The chief preoccupation of the new King was, it is true, the formation of a military household. Six companies of guards were formed, and given to the Duc d'Havré-et-de-Croy, the Duc de Grammont, the Prince de Poix, the Duc de Luxembourg, Marshal Berthier, Prince of Wagram, and Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa; these two last nominations were a concession to the army of Bonaparte. The King had, besides, two companies of *cheval-légers* and of *gendarmes*, two companies of *mousquetaires*, and a company of *grenadiers* on horseback. To all this cavalry it was decided to add a body of 4,000 infantry, under the name of Royal Guard, and a body of artillery. These projects, while they gave satisfaction to the émigrés, offended the old army, wounded its legitimate pride, and were not without influence on Napoleon's resolves. Louis XVIII. treated the sovereigns who had prepared his Restoration with an easy pride and dignity; he made great efforts to put a stop to the exactions of their armies. In all

matters of administration the King took no initiative; he seemed disposed to assume the part of a constitutional King. Many told him to keep the bed of Bonaparte, and to place himself in it. Such was not his disposition; he was too idle to be despotic, too indifferent to see to details. In England he had become familiar with parliamentary government, and Beugnot could say of him, "Let us thank Providence for having made us a King composed of the finest flower of constitutionalism." The Comte d'Artois, who afterward became Charles X., once said to Vitrolles, who was speaking against constitutionalism and the modern ideas of monarchy: "If you could pound us all, Princes of the House of Bourbon, in a mortar, you could not make out of us an absolute King." The King did not attach much importance to formulas, and the "Charte" was called "Charte Constitutionnelle."

On the 5th of March, 1815, M. de Vitrolles was in his cabinet at the Tuileries, when the Director of Telegraphs asked to speak to him immediately, and thereupon handed him a despatch. Vitrolles, feeling instinctively that it contained bad news, brought it to the King.

"The gout was at that moment in his hands. He tore the seal with difficulty, and, seizing as well as he could the despatch in its envelope, told me to draw the envelope from it. I turned slowly and threw the envelope in the chimney-place which was behind me; then, standing before the table facing the King, I waited while he read the two or three lines of the despatch. He kept his eyes fixed on the paper longer than was necessary to read them; then threw it on the table: 'You don't know what it is,' said he. 'No, Sire, I am ignorant of it.' 'It is,' said he in a voice without the slightest alteration—'it is Bonaparte, who has disembarked on the coast of Provence.'"

The despatch had been sent from Marseilles by Marshal Masséna; at that time the telegraph did not extend further from Paris than to Lyons. "Take this," said the King, with the same calm, 'to the Minister of War. He will see what there is to be done.' Vitrolles found Marshal Soult, on his way to the Tuileries, on the Pont Royal, and told him the great news. Soult showed some incredulity, and went at once to the King. It was decided that the Duc d'Angoulême should take command of the troops in the South, in Languedoc. The Duc de Berry was to assemble the forces which were in Alsace and in Lorraine; the brother of the King, Monsieur, was to march directly against Bonaparte, with Macdonald under his orders. Vitrolles remained in Paris. On his way, Bonaparte passed by the château of Vitrolles, near Sisteron. "Is this," he asked, "the castle of the famous Baron de Vitrolles?" The defection of Labédoyère opened to Bonaparte the gates of Grenoble; the soldiers joined the Emperor wherever he went. Monsieur, who was at Lyons, was obliged to return to Paris with the Duc d'Orléans. Marshal Macdonald, and the Governor, M. de Damas, who remained the last, were obliged to run away at full gallop, so as not to be made prisoners. Marshal Soult, who was suspected of treason, resigned his functions of Minister of War. Vitrolles made plans of resistance, and proposed to the King to make a stand in the west of France, at Orléans, at Tours, at Angers—if necessary, at La Rochelle—to make of half of France a new Vendée.

In the midst of the drama the King preserved his perfect calmness. Here is a curious proof of it. A speech was prepared, which the King was to pronounce before the Chambers. "We were all standing round the table of the King. At the moment we heard it read I was struck with this locution: 'The man who comes among us to fire the horrors of civil war, brings also with him the curse of foreign war.' 'I do not believe,' said I to Blacas, who was by me, 'that the hor-

rors of war can burn.' 'What are you saying?' said the King. Blacas repeated my observation. 'He is quite right,' said the King, and he wrote 'the torches of civil war.' He was a great purist, and the grammarian was not lost in the King.

The next day General Maison, who offered his services against Bonaparte, asked to see M. de Blacas, with General Dessoles. They spoke of the situation, said that Bonaparte would never forgive them, that they would probably be forced to go into exile; they threw themselves on the goodness of the King. M. de Blacas answered in the best terms, and said that the King would certainly appreciate their services and their devotion, but kept in the domain of generalities. "General Maison spoke then with the cynicism which lay at the bottom of his character. 'You see,' said he to General Dessoles, 'that he makes believe not to understand us. We must speak clearly. You must,' said he to M. de Blacas, 'either not count on our services or else give us each two hundred thousand francs.' M. de Blacas took the advice of the King, and the money was sent.

Louis XVIII., through the agency of some bankers, sent about fourteen millions of francs to England. This sum was procured from the resources of the civil list, and it helped the King to maintain his numerous followers at Ghent during the Hundred Days. The King, before his departure, gave to Vitrolles a letter for his niece, and asked him to take it to Bordeaux. "You will tell my niece to stay at Bordeaux as long as she can, and when she is no longer able, to do as I do." "The speech," says Vitrolles, "was not mere heroic. Taking in my hand the King's letter, I told him that I regretted much not to have foreseen this order of his Majesty; that I would have come to an understanding with the Ministers and taken their instructions; that they would have enlightened me to the best of their ability, and that I regretted much to go away without any directions. 'Mitte sapientem et nihil dicat,' said the King. I answered this compliment with a profound reverence." The King and Monsieur gone, Vitrolles left Paris by way of Rambouillet and Chartres. He found the Duchesse d'Angoulême at Bordeaux, and gave her the letter of the King.

The last part of this second volume contains an account of the vain attempts made in the south of France against Bonaparte and in favor of the Bourbons. The great answer to all the prayers of Vitrolles, to all his entreaties, was the word, "We will have no civil war." The Generals, one by one, took sides with the Emperor against the King. The regiments felt no loyalty for Princes of whom they were almost ignorant. Every proclamation of Bonaparte stirred the patriotism and the pride of the soldiers. His success, uncertain at first, had become definitive. Madame, learning that the King had left Lille, and afterward Belgium, had embarked in the *Gironde*; the Empire was proclaimed at Bordeaux. Vitrolles was arrested by order of General Laborde, and sent to prison. He heard the soldiers who were on guard say to each other, "When shall we shoot him?" He was not shot, however. After ten days' confinement, he was sent, under escort, to an unknown destination. The escort stopped at Montauban, at Limoges, at Orléans; he learned at last that he was going to the prison of Vincennes. He remembered the Duc d'Enghien, and prepared himself for an immediate death, without trial, or after a mock trial.

Correspondence.

A YOUNG VOTER'S DOUBTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A college friend (who has just passed his professional examinations and is about to enter active and independent life) and I have been talking about our duties as young voters, and those of all young men who are to cast a ballot this year for the first time at a Presidential election. Believing that there are hundreds of young men of about our age who would read, perhaps with some benefit, a report of our conversation, I will attempt to reproduce it in effect, hoping that although it may not express their ideas, yet it may suggest something further in their own line of thought.

We thought that it is a natural and praiseworthy desire for a young man of our age to choose carefully a party, and then work with all the seriousness of honest citizenship to help accomplish the aims of the chosen party. But on analyzing the two parties we could not see that either party, as a party, was working for any of the important questions which advanced scholars and papers are advocating. Had we been voters twenty years ago, when the Republican party was doing a great work, there would be some excuse for our saying, as many older voters do, "I believe that the Republican party has done so much good that it ought not now to be abandoned." Or, could we read of its great achievements without being mindful of its present stupidly dogmatic views on the question of tariff, its insane notions of special industries, and its peculiar susceptibility to all influences which come bearing riches via the lobby, then we might accept it as an honest leader. Could we, on the other hand, believe that a large majority of the Democratic party is in earnest about revenue reform, and will spare no means to make itself an honest exponent of that cause, without remembering that its seriousness in regard to civil-service reform is much like that of the trick mule, and that its notions of silver are unscientific and delusive, then we might with some hesitancy say, "We believe that you have almost an honest purpose, and we will lend our weak but earnest efforts to your side."

So, then, we conclude that the serious and disinterested young voter of to-day cannot afford to work within the ranks of either party. The languor which always follows a great struggle has not yet left the Republican party, the blood poisoning which the Democracy has experienced on various occasions has not yet been entirely cured, and the screaming babe of which Butler is the fond nurse is not yet old enough to make any articulate sounds. Our final resolve, then, is, to enlist with no party, to freely express our ideas, denounce narrow partisan spirit, and give our efforts and our sympathies to every movement, in whatever party, that will tend to raise our political system to such a level that demagogues shall no longer be the most powerful, special interests the most important, and careful political education and stern morality an object of popular jesting.

Very respectfully,

A POLITICAL STUDENT.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1884.

Notes.

THE first volume of an American edition of Dr. Alfred Edersheim's 'Life and Times of the Messiah,' will be issued by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., early next month; the second and last volume, in July.

'The Travelling Law School and Famous Trials' is announced by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Mr. Francis S. Drake has nearly ready for the press a small quarto entitled 'Tea Leaves,' largely made up from documents, biographical notes, etc. (now for the first time printed), relating to the "Tea Party" which met in Boston on the 14th of December, 1773. Mr. Drake has found out the names of as many as 100 persons who were engaged in the destruction of the tea, and will have something interesting to tell about each and all. Portraits of Warren and Revere, and views of the wharf, vessels, etc., serve to illustrate the "scene of action."

'Henry Irving, in England and America,' 1883-1884, has been issued by T. Fisher Unwin, London. From the same source we have received the catalogue of the summer exhibition of the Royal Society in water colors, of which the memorandum sketches possess considerable intrinsic interest.

Dr. J. G. DeHoop Scheffer, of Amsterdam, author of the well-known 'History of the Reformation in the Netherlands,' has translated into Dutch and published in the *Doopsgezinde* [Mennonite] *Bijdragen* for 1884 the address delivered by Mr. Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, at the recent German Bicentennial in that city.

Mr. John Edmonds, librarian of the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, has reprinted from the *Bulletin* his 'Reading Notes on Wycliffe,' which have a timely importance; and has also distributed for corrections and additions proofs of a bibliography of the "Dies Irae," regard being paid only to works in English.

We have received the first part of vol. i. of Records of the Society of Naturalists of the Eastern United States, an organization formed in April, 1883, and having for its object the discussion of methods of investigation and instruction, laboratory technique and museum administration, and other kindred topics. Professional naturalists, teachers, and physicians are alone admitted to membership. The New England and Middle States and the District of Columbia are the allotted territory for the Society's reunions.

No. 18 of the *Journal of Social Science* (G. P. Putnam's Sons) contains the transactions of the American Social Science Association at Saratoga last year. The papers printed have the usual variety of subjects, but none is striking by its novelty, unless we name Mr. M. F. Tyler's "Legal History of the Telephone."

Professor James K. Hosmer, who is engaged upon a new life of Samuel Adams, sketches his hero in the fourth number of the Second Series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies—"Samuel Adams, the Man of the Town Meeting." It will be found eminently readable, and to have had the benefit of the new life of Governor Hutchinson.

The corporation of Harvard University have just announced that a gift received from the estate of the late Henry T. Morgan, of this city, is to be used for the establishment of four new fellowships for the encouragement of advanced liberal studies. The "Morgan fellowships" are to be assigned to applicants undertaking to carry on at the University special work of the kinds for which the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science are now given, but it is not required that an applicant should become a candidate for any degree, nor that he should hold any academic degree as a qualification. As in the case of the Kirkland fellowship established by Mr. Bancroft, it is requisite that the applicant should prove that he has the education and the special capacity necessary for success in the work undertaken; but this proof may be presented in any form which the particular case admits, and for this purpose diplomas, certificates from in-

structors or from experts, and written or experimental work already performed, will all serve equally well. The holders of these fellowships will work under the supervision of the committees having charge of the several departments of advanced study, and will be required to forego all other occupation, except such university work as may be approved by the Academic Council. The income of the fellowships will be \$500 each, and the term of appointment one year, the incumbent being eligible for a second appointment.

We have received from Mr. Arthur Gilman, Secretary of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, at Harvard College, the programme for the sixth year's courses of study, (1884-5). Mr. Gilman's address is 5 Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Prof. C. K. Adams, Dean of the School of Political Science in the University of Michigan, sends us the Annual Announcement describing the plan, courses, and requirements for admission to this seminary, which is one of the most promising of the latest forms of our higher education.

The Ohio State Forestry Association at Cincinnati has issued a pamphlet on 'Trees and Tree Planting,' which, though somewhat loosely edited, will do far more good than its occasional exaggerations both of facts and of sentimentality will do harm. It is intended to promote everywhere the observance of "Arbor Day," or a general tree-planting, by school-children and the citizens at large. In Cincinnati, a pin-oak, planted in memory of a cemetery superintendent, "was appropriately draped in mourning and labelled"; and at the feet of trees set up in an "Authors' Grove" were sunk "small granite tablets, about eight inches square, bearing the name of the author honored and the date of the ceremony." Many authorities are cited as to the value of preserving forests; practical directions for planting and transplanting are given; and appropriate extracts in prose and poetry are offered for use at the annual festival. We understand that copies of this pamphlet will be forwarded gratuitously on receipt of postage.

A pamphlet address by Mr. Alexander Hogg, Superintendent of Schools at Fort Worth, Texas, on "The Railroad as an Element in Education," is devoted mainly to the advantage of making all the railroad routes of the State converge upon Galveston, and of building a great breakwater in that harbor. We have remarked the following curious testimony: "A prominent minister of one of our leading denominations told me he had ridden free, in one year, 24,640 miles upon the various roads of Texas—over 5,000 miles being upon the lines of a single company. Hundreds of other ministers can testify to this same liberality of these same corporations toward the spread of the Gospel. The Texas roads keep a temperance lecturer continually travelling over the State, free as to transportation, to wage a ceaseless war against intemperance. One of our greatest General Managers says: 'At all times put me down, first, in favor of public free schools; second, and under all circumstances, against whiskey.'"

The *Revue Indépendante*, begun this month in Paris, is recommendable by its handy form, but its print is poor, and its contents far from extraordinary. The editorial article on Materialism allies the *Revue* with the modern doctrine of evolution; M. Adrien Renacle treats, as a disciple, of the Wagnerian movement in France, in the first number not getting beyond the historical stage; and J. K. Huysmans attacks the system of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, by which the sons of peasants and of workmen are expected to be turned out painters with ideas, seeing in it the cause of the increasing mediocrity of the Salon. Edmond de Goncourt con-

tributes a trifle, and is in turn made the subject of eulogy by an admirer.

We should doubt if *La Nuova Scienza*, a quarterly metaphysical review just started by Professor Enrico Caporali, at Todi, Umbria (New York: F. W. Christern), would have many attractions for American readers. The three leading articles of the first number are entitled: "Italian Thought of To-day," "The Pythagorean Formula of Cosmic Evolution," and "The Anti-Clerical Italian Evolution."

M. Gaston Paris has pointed out, in a paper read before the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, a source from which, by a little ingenuity, considerable knowledge of the manners and customs of the Middle Ages might be derived. Ovid's 'Art of Love' was translated half-a-dozen times, beginning with Chrestien de Troyes, whose version, to be sure, is lost; but the others remain, and whenever there are allusions to the usages of ancient Rome which their readers would not understand, as of course there often are, the translators substitute equivalents borrowed from the practices of their own time; so that the changes are doubly interesting, as showing what was not, as well as what was, the life of the Middle Ages. It would require some care to work this mine, but it would be a very interesting labor for a scholar endowed with leisure.

Architects will find their account in 'L'Architecture Normande aux XIe et XIIe Siècles en Normandie et en Angleterre,' text and plates, now in course of publication by the Librairie Centrale d'Architecture, 15 Rue Bonaparte, Paris (New York: F. W. Christern). The editor is M. V. Ruprich-Robert. Certain classes of the designs copied will be given on a uniform scale. There will be about 176 plates, engraved, colored, and photographic.

From the *Revue Critique* we learn that the last volume (24 series, vol. viii., pp. 128-129) of the *Recueil des travaux de la Société d'Agriculture, Sciences et Arts d'Agen* contains a notice and a letter by Mommsen upon the famous inscription of Hasparren (Basses-Pyrénées). This inscription, which has lately been the subject of an article by M. Desjardins in the *Revue Archéologique*, October, 1883, and of which a good facsimile is given in the *Bulletin du Comité des Travaux Historiques*, 1883, p. 163, is dedicated to one called Verus, who "Pro novem optinuit populis se iungere Gallis." The date of the inscription Mommsen fixes as of, or subsequent to, the time of Diocletian, and the subject in his opinion is the provisional reunion of Novempopulana and the diocese of the Gauls. It is worthy of remark that Mommsen has lately turned his attention, in a great degree, to the study of the antiquities of Gaul. The results of his researches have been given from time to time in the French reviews. The *Bulletin Épigraphique de la Gaule*, 1883, p. 133, has a note by him on a Paris inscription, the *Revue Épigraphique du Midi de la France*, 1883, p. 379, a comment upon the pretended inscription of Ahenobarbus, and in the *Bulletin Trimestriel des Antiquités Africaines*, October, 1883, he writes upon the inscription of an ADVOCATUS XL GALLIARVM.

—The annual educational discussion of the commencement season is begun in the *Century* for June, by the publication of President Eliot's address at Johns Hopkins University last February. This paper is to be looked on as an authoritative statement of the aims of the practical reformers, which it defines and supports with a condensed but far-reaching argument. Succinctly the proposition laid down is, that the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall mean a certain amount of knowledge irrespective of its kind, and secondly, that on this understanding Eng-

lish, French, German, political economy, history, and natural science shall be regarded as equal in weight or rank to Greek, Latin, and mathematics. The argument starts from the utilitarian principle that the best is a fluctuating quantity, and, after showing that this is historically true of education, asserts that the present strong effort for reform is of the same character as that which more than three centuries ago substituted classicism for scholasticism, i. e., it is an attempt to adapt methods which grew out of old learning to the interest of an age of new knowledge. This is a much more skilful and powerful attack than Mr. Adams's guerrilla raid last year; in fact, it is a move in the game, and denotes a change in the disposition of the forces. It is not likely that a leader in the movement would take up so positive and decided a position unless he were sure that it would be held. The time is ripe for results. Mr. Edward Eggleston's paper on the "Commerce of the Colonies," though summary and statistical, gives a very vivid picture of the trading activity of all the colonies, their pursuits, ways and means of transit and exchange, and their state of mind with regard to smuggling and piracy. Its illustrations, from contemporary sources, are very curious and valuable.

—The *Century* has for a frontispiece an engraving from a drawing by Kenyon Cox from St. Gaudens's statue of Randall, founder of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." The drawing is an admirable reproduction of the statue, and it is cut in the best possible style. There is an interest *sui generis* in the statue, arising from the fact that it is entirely the creation of Mr. St. Gaudens's imagination, no likeness of Randall being in existence. The illustrations of "A French-American Seaport" are in the best manner of the *Century* work. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's article on "American Wild Animals in Art," having reference to Mr. Kemys and his sculptures of the wild animals of America, has too much the air of a "boom" for Mr. Kemys, and from this the editor of the *Century* very wisely dissects. It is one thing to write on art eloquently and in the abstract, and quite another to pronounce concrete judgments, especially on new forms of art. Art is not picked up on our Western frontier, however well the knowledge of nature may be; and the more accurate representation of nature does not imply, or necessarily go accompanied by, art. Between the art of Kemys and that of Barye, to which it is preferred, there is the gap which lies between nature and art. Kenyon Cox, on the whole, carries off the honors of this number of the *Century*, not only with his Randall, but with the fool's May-day poem and illustration—both excellent, and in the best sense original.

—In *Lippincott's*, also, the educational question is taken up in an article on the endowment of academies, which is declared to be desirable on many old grounds. It is a pity that the comparison, by statistics, of the academies and the high schools was not made more fully and closely. President Eliot has confessed, long ago, that in his view endowed academies should supersede high schools in the preparation of students for college; and, certainly, education could thereby be more easily controlled by the university, on which such feeders would be practically dependent as the public schools can never be. Just here is the essential point which differentiates education East and West. Where the university is a State school it can dominate the school system, and it is in the exercise of this power, which is markedly increasing, that the competitive strength of the Western State colleges will lie. In the East the lack of a direct tie with the common-school system is gradually

leading to the conviction that endowed academies must be multiplied, and that, perhaps as an indirect consequence, the higher education, afforded at public expense, will be abridged. There are certainly two sides to a question out of which two systems seem to be growing at the same time. Of the other articles in this number, Mr. Kirk's reminiscences of the great actors of Shakspeare who are dead, adds a valuable chapter to the conflicting annals of the stage.

—The fifth annual report of the Archaeological Institute of America gives an account of the conclusion of the work at Assos. It is unfortunate for the more practical results in museum material that our diplomatic representative at Constantinople had not been gifted with a little more backbone, which would have enabled him to insist on the firman rights of the Institute. The scrupulous good faith of our American Society is not appreciated or understood by the Turkish officials, by whom the love of justice is taken as nothing but a sense of weakness. The partition of the objects found having been made by the recognized Turkish authority, no nonsense on the part of the Porte or its officials should have been submitted to, and the characteristic conduct of the authorities which the report mildly refers to thus, "The architectural fragments which had been granted to the explorers by Baltazzi Bey were ultimately withheld by higher officials," should have been met by our Minister as it would have been by the Minister of any other Power, even Greece, and, if not corrected, the flag of the Legation should have been struck at once. The Porte chooses occasions like this to show its contempt for the civilized Powers, and no good diplomat submits to the insolence of the Pashas. Our Legation has not, during the present occupancy, succeeded in obtaining redress for a single outrage or for a single violation of the firmans. It is pleasanter for the Minister to protest amiably, and not disturb his cordial receptions by the Sultan. He nurses his "influence" at the Sublime Porte lest he should blunt it by efficient use. The Institute might profitably try its hand at Italian work, where liberal measures and friendly coöperation would meet it. Fortunately the archaeology of our own continent is untrammelled by stupid and malevolent officials, and we have always a field to work in. Baudelot's researches (which are here mapped and described in two very interesting letters) are worth all they cost, and are every year more valuable. The third annual report of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is joined to the foregoing report.

—The sixteenth and seventeenth reports of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge, Mass., come bound together in a thick brochure, of which they form, however, but a relatively small part. What may be called the permanent value of the volume consists in papers by Professor Putnam's assistants, Mr. Lucien Carr and Miss C. A. Studley, and by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, the last named contributing several important minute descriptions of various Indian festivals and ceremonies like that of the White Buffalo, the Elk, the Four Winds, the Shadow Lodge, etc., etc. Mr. Carr, with a light hand, but with a fullness of knowledge and citation that has a very satisfying finality about it, describes the female domination in the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi. The ideal overworked and abused squaw disappears under this treatment, and the woman stands clearly forth as the base and crown of aboriginal society. The picture will be a surprise to most readers. Professor Putnam tells of the continued exploration of Western mounds, in Tennessee and Ohio,

with very significant results, among which must be counted the numerous traces of wooden structures destroyed by fire. The Museum has acquired some of the prehistoric human footprints (in what is now solid rock), found last December on the shore of Lake Managua in Nicaragua. Miss Studley furnishes some exhaustive notes on human remains obtained from caves in Coahuila, Mexico. A well-known dental surgeon of Buffalo, who has examined the Museum's large collection of aboriginal American crania, is quoted as having found in them every species of dental disorder, except syphilis, which now afflicts us. The mound-builders of Tennessee had better teeth than the Peruvians whose mummies are found at Ancon, and vegetarians will not be pleased to have this attributed to their larger diet of animal food. Reference is made to the discovery of a prehistoric quartz tool shop in the gravel forming the modified glacial drift on the banks of the Mississippi at Little Falls, Minn., by Miss Franc E. Babbitt, and we will mention here that the beginning of this explorer's report will be found in the June number of the *American Naturalist*. It is a significant circumstance that the three ladies we have mentioned should figure so largely in a scientific pursuit of this character.

—The English Dialect Society have just added a volume to each of their series, namely, of original and of reprinted glossaries. Sir William H. Cope, who edits the 'Glossary of Hampshire Words and Phrases' (Trübner & Co.) explains the peculiarity of this dialect, such as transpositions of consonants (e. g., *aks* for *ask*, *waps* for *wasp*, and the like), the invariable use of *his* or *hisen* for *its* among the elder people, and a preference for the masculine gender. "There is a saying that 'everything in Hampshire is called *he*, except a Tom-cat.' This is not strictly true. The cat, indeed, whatever its sex, is always *she*; but so is generally a wagon, and any sort of carriage, and invariably a saw." An American will be struck in this glossary with *allow*, in the sense of 'think, suppose, consider' (as, of distance, "I allow it to be so far"); *bang*, 'to puzzle' (as, "That bangs me"); *cusnation* = 'tarnation'; *hash* = 'harsh.' Quaint locutions are, *adapted*, 'versed in, experienced' (as, "A man adapted to pigs"); *shirt-craw* = the bosom of a shirt. "To *haunt* pigs or cattle in the New Forest is to accustom them to repair to a certain spot, by throwing down beans or fodder there when they are first turned out." "Up-along volk' are the people of Surrey and Sussex, in opposition to the 'down-along volk' of Dorsetshire and Somerset." An opprobrious association of locality is seen in *Isle-of Wight parson*, meaning the 'cormorant,' and *Isle-of Wight rock*, 'a particular kind of skim-milk cheese, extremely hard, only to be masticated by the firmest teeth, and digested by the strongest stomachs.' Finally, in Hants, *break* is used for *tear*, and vice versa, as "I have a torn my best decanter," and "I have a broke my fine cambrick apron."

—A stouter brochure is 'English Dialect Words of the Eighteenth Century,' derived from Nathaniel Bailey's 'Universal Etymological Dictionary,' and edited by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, who gives in his introduction a more particular account of this worthy lexicographer than can be found elsewhere in print. Besides adding something to the scanty details of his life, by the discovery that he was a Seventh-Day Baptist worshipping at the Mill Yard Church in Whitechapel, Mr. Axon makes up a tolerably complete bibliography of the Dictionary, on which Johnson based his, and of his other numerous works. The thirteenth English edition of the Dictionary appeared in Glasgow in 1802;

an eleventh German in Leipsic in 1810. Bailey's Hebrew scholarship, it seems, was slightly superficial. A Rabbinical quotation, introduced by him to illustrate the duty of Christians to forego retaliation, turns out to mean: "If one says to thee that thy ears are those of an ass, do not care for it; if two [say so] prepare for thyself a bridle." Most interesting, perhaps, is the showing, after Mr. Skeat, of Chatterton's use of Bailey to get up "the antique and sham-antique dialect of the Rowley Poems." The glossary here taken from the same source is very curious, embracing many proverbs and local customs. "As wise as a Man of Gotham: This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and father'd on the Townfolk of *Gotham*, a Village in Nottinghamshire." *Kid* is defined as "formerly one trapped by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be transported to the English Plantations in America." Remembering Mr. Darwin's residence in Kent, it is amusing to read, apropos of *Kentish long Tails*, that "the Kentish Men are said to have had Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the Kentish Pagans abusing Austin the Monk and his Associates. . . . Others again say it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint Thomas of Canterbury's Horse." So grows apace the material for "the future Dialect Dictionary," the necessary complement of the literary dictionary now in course of publication by the English Philological Society.

—'The Dictionary of National Biography,' which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. have undertaken to publish, under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen, will take rank with Dr. Murray's dictionary as one of the literary monuments of this century. It is being compiled with extraordinary thoroughness, all known sources having been ransacked for names of Englishmen in any way distinguished above their fellows, and lists of names having been published from time to time in the *Athenæum* with a request for additions or suggestions. An idea of this thoroughness may be gained from the fact that from Bonomi, Joseph, to Bytner, Victorinus (the end of B), there are over 1,300 names, A and B together furnishing 4,000. Probably at least four out of every five of these will be new to most readers. The size of the work will be octavo, and the number of volumes to which it will extend may be roughly inferred from the statement that the first volume, which will probably be issued in the autumn, will contain only a part of A. The name of the subject of each article will be given in two types, with dates of birth and death, and descriptive title, thus—

"ACKERMAN, JOHN YONGE (1806-73), numismatist and antiquary."

The initials of the writer will be given at the foot, and each volume will contain a list of the contributors whose initials appear in it. In every case references will be given as fully as possible to original authorities, and to previous biographies of any importance, and at the end of each article general authorities will be cited and bibliographical notices given. It is already evident that a feature of the new dictionary will be the large number of errors of earlier biographers which will be corrected in it. Mr. Stephen has enlisted the services of antiquaries in all parts of the country, and of officials in the various departments of the British Museum and the Record Office, and there will be few well known English men of letters whose names will not be found in some of the lists of contributors. In many cases classes of biographies have been assigned to writers who are specially qualified to deal with the subjects of them: for instance, the chief Anglo-Indians will be treated by Sir Alex-

ander Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., the naval celebrities by Prof. J. K. Laughton, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and many of the artists by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse. Among the articles of special interest our readers will be pleased to hear of the following: Prince Albert and W. E. Aytoun, by Sir Theodore Martin; Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, by Mr. Theodore Walrond, C. B.; Akenside, Samuel Butler, and Mrs. Aphra Behn, by Mr. E. W. Gosse; Major André and Benedict Arnold, by Mr. Richard Garnett; Austey and the Bewicks, by Mr. Austin Dobson; Burns, by Prof. John Nichol, of Glasgow; Walter Bagehot, by Mr. R. H. Hutton; Bacon's political career, by Mr. S. R. Gardiner, and his literary and philosophical career, by Professor Fowler, of Oxford; Anne Boleyn, by Mr. James Gairdner; Queen Anne, by Prof. A. W. Ward; Richard Bentley, by Professor Jebb. Mr. Stephen himself will write a large number of articles, among which will be Addison, Dr. Arbuthnot, Bishop Berkeley, Bishop Butler, the Brontës, and—one which will be of special interest in view of recent discussions—Byron. With regard to the length of the more important biographies it may be stated that Mr. Stephen's article on Addison covers eight pages of two columns each. The dictionary is intended to include all dead English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and colonial persons of any importance; several early American settlers will be found in it, but no one who was born on American soil. We have not yet heard of any plan by which American biographies are to be included, either in a supplementary work or by supplements to each volume, but it is much to be hoped that some arrangement of the kind will be made. The work will be one of the greatest value and importance—indeed, it may be considered in many respects the final undertaking of the kind. It seems, therefore, specially desirable and fitting that it should reach the highest standard of completeness by becoming the repository of the personal records of the whole English-speaking people.

—The new Museum of Classical and General Archaeology at Cambridge, which was formally opened early in the present month, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the study of classical archaeology in England, and has a special interest for us from the fact that the teaching of an American scholar has been the basis upon which the undertaking has rested in a great measure, and to which its promoters look for the results which shall justify their efforts. The originator of the scheme was Professor Sidney Colvin, while he occupied the position of Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, with which the new institution is connected, and it is to him that the credit is due of having overcome the difficulties which beset the beginning of any new departure in such a conservative place as an English university, and of having developed it step by step to its successful completion. But as much, also, is due to the success with which Dr. Charles Waldstein, the present Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, has taught classical archaeology at Cambridge for the last four years, and thus gained for Cambridge the credit of being the only place in England where that study was pursued in the same scientific manner as in Germany. And Mr. C. T. Newton, in his eloquent speech at the inaugural ceremony, doubtless expressed the general feeling when he alluded to Doctor Waldstein's latest discovery (of which there is an account in the *Century* for May) as one of the grounds of confidence for the future of the study in its new home. The Museum, which stands at the back of Little St. Mary's Church, is classic in style, and was designed by Mr. Basil Champneys. It consists of a long central hall, with a smaller hall on each

side, a library, lecture-theatre, curator's room, and a series of rooms devoted to the collections of general and local antiquities—as, from the South Sea Islands and Central America, with fine remains of British and Roman pottery from Cambridgeshire—under the curatorship of Baron von Hügel. The casts are placed upon neutral-tinted pedestals, which run upon wheels to enable them to be drawn to the platform of the theatre as required for the illustration of the lectures, and the walls are tinted with dark buff and pale terracotta. The effect of the whole building is thus extremely pleasing. The collection, however, is disposed with the chief object of affording instruction by its scientific arrangement, and so well is this done that it is sufficient for a visitor to walk carefully through the rooms for him to obtain an intelligent notion of the sequence and characteristics of the periods of Greek plastic art. At the inaugural ceremony Mr. Lowell was the principal guest, and spoke in his best manner, provoking much amusement by his allusion to himself in his scarlet doctor's gown as a “flaming herald,” bearing a message of filial respect and sympathy from the new Cambridge to the old. Mr. E. B. Tylor also made a hit by his humorous threat that if anthropology were not duly recognized by the teachers of art and classical archaeology, the anthropologists would write a book on their subject and assign art to a sub section of a chapter near the end. Lord Houghton, Sir Frederick Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy, Professor E. A. Freeman, and Professor Jebb also spoke, and a letter of congratulation was read from Professor Adolf Michaelis, of Strassburg.

EVOLUTION OF MIND IN ANIMALS.

Mental Evolution in Animals. By George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. With a Posthumous Essay on Instinct by Charles Darwin. D. Appleton & Co. 1884. Pp. 411.

It appears to be the inevitable fate of modern physiologists and zoölogists to develop into temporary or permanent psychologists. Wundt, Helmholtz, Fechner, Lotze, Haeckel, Stricker are prominent instances in Germany, Huxley and Lewes in England. Dr. Romanes, too, is rapidly moving away from comparative neurology to the more abstruse questions of human psychology. When he undertook, a few years ago, to write a work for the International Scientific Series on animal intelligence, he intended to devote one part of his book to statements of facts, another to their explanation with reference to the theory of descent. But, as in the case of most authors, the material grew so rapidly under his hands that the second part had to be expanded into the special volume which now lies before us. This, again, was to include a consideration of mental evolution in man as well as in animals; but, for the same reason, the human division has been reserved for a third volume; and as man is a comprehensive subject, there is no knowing where this process will stop. Perhaps, like the German metaphysicians, Dr. Romanes will ultimately evolve a twelve-volume philosophic system of his own—which may the gods avert! We do not want any more “systems” at present, but monographs on special elementary subjects; and it is to be feared that Dr. Romanes is entering a field where he can do less useful work than he has done heretofore. Already he finds himself hampered by the uncertainty which enshrouds a multitude of elementary facts; and until these are determined, it will be advisable to defer a discussion of first principles.

There is evidence in the present volume that the author has not prepared himself so carefully

for the elucidation of higher psychologic problems as for the classification and explanation of those primary mental phenomena which are usually met with in the animal world. Dr. Romanes is thoroughly familiar with the theories of Herbert Spencer, Bain, Lewes, the recent works of Sully, Grant Allen, Preyer, Haeckel, and others; but he does not go back of the Mills, while the works of the great Continental philosophers—Descartes, Leibnitz, Spinoza, Kant, Schopenhauer—appear not to exist for him. It is true, these thinkers knew little or nothing of evolution; but there is a vast amount of subtle and genuinely scientific analysis in their works, to ignore which is to commit as great an error as was the contempt in which many of the old metaphysicians held zoölogical and physiological facts. In the chapter on Pleasures and Pains, for instance, it strikes one as very odd that Mr. Grant Allen and Spencer alone are considered, the former of whom, in the author's opinion, “has given in brief compass the best analysis of the philosophy of pleasure and pain that has hitherto appeared.” We had supposed that Spinoza deserved this distinction in the eyes of those who are able to translate his antiquated phrases into terms of scientific psychology; and such appears to be the opinion of two of the greatest modern physiologists, Johannes Müller and Professor Huxley. Edward Hartmann, also, has written a chapter on pleasure and pain—the unconscious in feeling—which is quite as suggestive as anything in Grant Allen's ‘*Physiological Aesthetics*.’ And this brings us to a second and much more serious objection. Hartmann has earned an honorable place in the history of philosophy by the prominence he has given to the unconscious element in psychic activity, as first clearly pointed out by Kant *en passant*. Through the writings of Carpenter and Maudsley, this matter has also been brought home to English readers. It is most extraordinary, therefore, that Dr. Romanes should entirely ignore this (next to evolution), the most important principle introduced in modern psychology. Throughout the present work the word “mind” is used as synonymous with conscious mental action—as, for instance, in the following passage (p. 169): “Reflex action . . . is non mental neuromuscular adaptation to appropriate stimuli; but instinctive action is this and something more: there is in it the element of mind. No doubt it is often difficult, or even impossible, to decide whether or not a given action implies the presence of the mind element, *i. e.*, conscious as distinguished from unconscious adaptation,” etc. If Dr. Romanes will consult the works of the writers just referred to, he will see how very small a portion of mental action is conscious—Dr. Maudsley, we believe, somewhere compares the conscious element to a small flame breaking through a mound of invisibly-burning charcoal—and to exclude all this unconscious element as non-mental is an error of definition which is sure to create all sorts of mischief, and does so in various parts of the book before us. “Mind” has been used and should be used as a generic term, including unconscious as well as conscious activity in the three customary divisions of mind—intellect, feeling, and will.

Dr. Romanes devotes the greater part of his space to the first of these divisions, including instinct, which might be called petrified or stereotyped intellect. The feelings are only considered in a short chapter on Pleasures and Pains, and in six pages devoted to the emotions, which we should have liked to see expanded into sixty, for no one would appear to be better qualified than Dr. Romanes to discuss such questions as the expression of emotions, so interestingly and yet somewhat inadequately treated by Darwin.

In regard to the third division, the will, Dr. Romanes involves himself in a peculiar difficulty. In the very first chapter he fixes upon choice as the objective criterion of mind—the first conclusive evidence of its existence. But on the last page (332) of this part of the book he classes the lower stages of volition with the very highest and latest developments of psychic powers in animals, and therefore reserves the consideration of them for his next volume. Now choice is commonly regarded as an activity of will. John Locke, *e. g.*, says that “the will signifies nothing but a power or ability to *prefer or choose*.” This ability is found as low down as the microscopic Protista, among which, says Professor Haeckel, “there are some that love light and some that prefer darkness to light. Many also . . . select their food with great care.” The classification of the lower stages of volition with the latest and highest intellectual powers is inconsistent with these facts and with the selection of choice as the criterion of mind. In the second volume of his principal work (pp. 224-226) Schopenhauer has a chapter on the “*Primat des Willens im Selbstbewusstsein*,” which, he maintains with pardonable conceit, contains more suggestions for a science of the mind than is contained in many systematic treatises on psychology. In this essay he insists that whereas the intellect has countless degrees of perfection, the will is never imperfect, but is “complete and entire even in the smallest insect.” To our thinking there is no such thing as a will at all, as a separate division or activity of mind, and the term should be discarded as useless and misleading, like the numerous metaphysical subtleties and quiddities of mediæval treatises. Will is simply the consciousness of a motor innervation, the passage of feeling into action, guided by motives which, as Schopenhauer says, are intellectual; and one of the best evidences for our view is that Dr. Romanes in his two volumes has hardly made any reference to the will, and apparently seems puzzled what to do with it.

Having thus disposed of a few obvious criticisms, it is with all the more pleasure that we recognize the admirable qualities of the book as a whole. It is full of interesting illustrations of the various phases of mind, and contains not a few original suggestions of great ingenuity. Such, in the chapter on Pleasures and Pains, is that in regard to the origin of consciousness, which we do not remember having ever seen made so clearly and definitely: “The *raison d'être* of Consciousness may have been that of supplying the condition to the feeling of Pleasure and Pain. Be this as it may, however, it seems certain, as a matter of observable fact, that the association of Pleasure and Pain with organic states and processes which are respectively beneficial and deleterious to the organism, is the most important function of Consciousness in the scheme of Evolution.” Under the head of Perception, the results are given of the latest German experimental researches in regard to the time required by acts of perception in the case of different senses and different individuals. To these our author adds an account of his own experiments in regard to the power of rapid reading (silent and tested by writing a synopsis). He found that “in a given time one individual may be able to read four times as much as another”; and he was struck with the fact that “ladies nearly always carry off the palm.” Lest, however, improper use should be made of this discovery by the advocates of women's rights, we may add that “there is no relationship between rapidity of perception, as thus tested, and intellectual activity, as tested by the general results of intellectual work; for I have tried the experiment with several highly-

distinguished men of science and literature, most of whom I found to be slow readers."

Dr. Romanes has, with great ingenuity, prepared a table showing at a glance the scale in animal life at which he has been able to discover the first evidences of the different intellectual and emotional activities. This table is of course only tentative, and the author himself points out the various objections to it. But it is convenient for general orientation, and for the benefit of those who may observe these phenomena at a lower scale than here indicated, and thus be induced to record their observations. Under the head of Products of Intellectual Development, the following order of evolution is given: protoplasmic movements; non-nervous adjustments; partly-nervous and nervous adjustments; pleasures and pains; memory; primary instincts; association by contiguity; recognition of offspring and secondary instincts (insects and spiders); association by similarity; reason (higher crustacea); recognition of persons; communication of ideas; recognition of pictures, understanding of words, and dreaming (birds); understanding of mechanisms, use of tools, indefinite morality. The Products of Emotional Development are thus arranged: surprise, fear; sexual emotion without sexual selection; parental affection, social feelings, sexual selection, pugnacity, industry, curiosity; jealousy, anger, play; affection; sympathy; emulation, pride, resentment, æsthetic love of ornament, terror; grief, hate, cruelty, benevolence; revenge, rage; shame, remorse, deceitfulness, ludicrous. The principal objection to such a definite arrangement is, of course, that these psychic activities do not arise full blown, but gradually, and have various stages of development. One of the best features of Dr. Romanes's treatise is the manner in which he takes care to indicate these steps, and draws useful lessons from them, as in the chapters on Reason and Imagination, the latter of which is the most interesting of all, and should be read even by those who have not time to read the entire work. It gives evidence of the existence in dogs and other animals of dreams, delusions, home-sickness, and a sense of the mysterious, akin to fetishism, which induced Dr. Romanes's dog to conceal himself in terror at the sight of a dry bone which suddenly became alive, apparently, through the agency of a thread, one end of which was in his master's hand; while on another occasion this feeling manifested itself at the mysterious disappearance of soap-bubbles, which exploded on being touched by the dog. Since the appearance of 'Mental Evolution in Animals,' Sir John Lubbock has made a very valuable addition to canine psychology by showing that a dog can be taught to read—to distinguish "Bones" from "Out," etc., and to bring a board bearing these words according as he feels hungry or wants to go out—the possible assistance of smell being carefully eliminated. In regard to the dog's sense of smell, we may add here, Dr. Romanes makes an error on p. 93. Speaking of the astonishing perfection of this sense in dogs, he gives his opinion that it is not merely our own sense of smell greatly magnified, because, "if this were the case, it seems incredible that highly-bred sporting dogs, which have the finest noses, should be those which take the keenest pleasure in rolling in filth, which, literally, stinks in our nostrils to the degree of being physically painful." He forgets the difference between physical and æsthetic refinement. Savages love noises and glaring colors which we abhor, yet physically their eyes and ears are better than ours. The Esquimaux's fondness for antiquated eggs is also well known; and, after all, the difference between the dogs mentioned, the Esquimaux, and the German pro-

fessor eating his Limburger cheese, is not so very great.

Mr. Darwin's posthumous essay on instinct (30 pages), which is appended to the volume, is, on the whole, of more historic than scientific interest, although, like everything written by the great naturalist, it is crammed with interesting facts and suggestions. Part of it is antiquated, and some of it is incorporated in the 'Origin of Species.' Dr. Romanes not only had the privilege of using this essay, but all the MS. notes left by Darwin on psychologic subjects, which are incorporated in the text in their proper places. His own discussion of instinct takes up no less than 259 pages, and may without hesitation be pronounced the most satisfactory and complete treatise on the subject in existence in any language. Lewes's theory, that instincts are due to lapsed intelligence; Spencer's view, that they grow out of reflex actions; and the views of Darwin, are passed in review, and what is good in each is appropriated. Both Lewes and Spencer practically ignore natural selection as an agency, although in a letter published in the *Athenæum* of April 5, 1884, Mr. Spencer states, with reference to his 'Principles of Psychology,' that

"had that work been written after the publication of Mr. Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' instead of four years previously, I should probably have recognized the natural selection of favorable variations as one factor. . . . I still hold that inheritance of functionally-produced modifications is the chief factor throughout the higher stages of organic evolution, bodily as well as mental (see 'Principles of Biology,' § 166), while I recognize the truth that throughout the lower stages survival of the fittest is the chief factor, and in the lowest the almost exclusive factor."

According to Dr. Romanes, instincts are due either to habits, originally intelligent, becoming by repetition automatic, or to natural selection, or else to both of these principles in coöperation. Darwin recognized both these principles. In the 'Origin of Species' (1859) he says:

"If we suppose any *habitual* action to become *inherited*—and it can be shown that this does sometimes happen—then the resemblance between what originally was a habit and an instinct becomes so close as not to be distinguished. . . . But it would be a serious error to suppose that the *greater* number of instincts have been acquired by habit in one generation, and then transmitted by inheritance to succeeding generations."

The accent, of course, rests on the words here italicised, as pointed out by Dr. Romanes. Nevertheless, a Mr. Butler, author of 'Life and Habit,' is held up by the *Athenæum* as the author of the hereditary theory of instinct because he claims to have first made use of the term "inherited memory" in this connection. But even the phrase "inherited memory" is not original with this amateur, for Darwin, in a private letter to Dr. Romanes (p. 301), employs the term "instinctive," i. e., memory transmitted from one generation to another; moreover, in the passage just quoted, he spoke in 1859 of an "habitual action . . . become inherited"; Canon Kingsley, in 1867, used the phrase "inherited memory," in *Frazer's Magazine* (not *Nature*, as erroneously stated on p. 296); and, finally, as far back as 1837, Andrew Knight used the phrase "hereditary fear" with reference to the habits of the woodcock.

The Woman Question in Europe. A Series of Original Essays, Edited by Theodore Stanton, M.A. With an Introduction by Frances Power Cobbe. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1884. Pp. xii.-478.

MR. STANTON has produced a volume of interest, which by its arrangement alone will draw attention with emphasis to the fact that the "wo-

man movement" is a live one in the countries mentioned, and that it is rapidly advancing all along the line in most of them. The plan of allotting the treatment of each country to a special writer—usually one who has been not only an observer but also an active sharer in the work—is felicitous in many respects. It gives an encyclopædic character to the whole, and, by the cumulative nature of the testimony it presents, impresses the reader with a sense that the forward movement is receiving almost universal support, not only from progressive women everywhere, but likewise from enlightened men.

The plan has its disadvantages, however, and they are not difficult to discover. The responsibility of each writer for the completeness of the entire work is but slight, and each one, having but a small field to cultivate, feels somewhat free to indulge in irrelevant discussions, and sometimes in remarks that are rather sentimental than solid. The editor himself has not entirely avoided this snare, and wastes precious space, in the interesting biographical sketches which introduce the chapters upon the various countries, now upon an explanation of the orthography of an author's name, and again on the fact that a writer is usually credited with one Christian name instead of two.

The countries are treated in the following order: England, Germany, Holland, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece. England has naturally the fullest treatment, and France comes next, in each of these cases several writers contributing information about the different branches of the subject. Thus, Mrs. Fawcett tells the story of the woman's suffrage movement in England; Mrs. Grey treats the educational movement; Mrs. Hoggan, medical education; Miss Boucherett, the industrial movement; and Mrs. Barnett, the progress of women in the line of practical philanthropy. In the chapter on France, Mr. Stanton has woven together contributions by Léon Giraud, on woman's legal status; by Mme. Émilie de Morsier, on the moral condition of Frenchwomen; by Mlle. Deraismes, on their religious character; by Mme. Bogelot, on their philanthropy; by Mme. Henry Gréville, on their place in literature; by Mme. Berteaux, on their work in the fine arts; by M. Foucart, on their industries; by M. Godin, on their part in socialistic movements; and brief papers by other writers on correlated topics.

It would seem that a book constructed in this coöperative fashion could not fail to present all the facts that the investigator would naturally wish to find, and yet we confess to a disappointment that the opportunity has not been more satisfactorily used. The book is undoubtedly well adapted to arouse an interest in its theme, but it lacks the definiteness and exactness which the student requires. The chapter on Switzerland furnishes an example. One would expect in it an account of exactly what opportunities for the higher education are offered at the University of Zurich, and yet, though the institution is mentioned a number of times (but not once in the index), there is no hint given which would serve the turn of a woman who might wish to go there to study. The essay on the educational movement in England also illustrates this point. It fails to give facts that were not already easily accessible, and it does not enable a woman who desires to enter one of the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, to learn those details which she ought to know before taking a voyage over seas to add to her educational equipment. The article states that the movement has reached a point of "culminating success," but neglects to tell the uninformed reader just what constitutes that success. Quot

ing Lady Stanley of Alderly, the writer describes the relation of Girton College to Cambridge University, showing it to be that which the Harvard "Annex," so called, bears to Harvard College, and adds in a note that "this ceased to be true in February, 1881, as we shall see further on." Lady Stanley's words are worth quoting. She says:

"The University did not recognize, nor has yet recognized in any official sense, the existence of the women's college, but the help and favor of the individual members has never failed. The teaching has been Cambridge teaching; and Girton students have been yearly examined from the same papers and under the same conditions as the undergraduates, both for the previous examination and for examinations for degrees, with or without honors."

This could not have been more precisely stated if it had been written about the "Annex." We turn to page 56 ("further on"), and find that the "culminating success," mentioned on page 31, consists in allowing the Girton students to enter the examinations formally to which they had previously been admitted *sub rosa*. They do not even yet receive degrees, though the fact is not stated, but only (as we learn from other sources) "degree certificates," as they are euphemistically entitled, corresponding to those given graduates of the Harvard "Annex." We do not know how to explain the omission of any reference to the opportunities for the higher education of women at the Owens College of Victoria University, at Manchester.

The editor is inclined to generalize somewhat freely, as when he states in his preface that France has solved theoretically "the woman question, as she has all the other great problems of the nineteenth century"; and we are naturally surprised to learn, on page 266, that she has failed to solve one, at least, of the most important of all the questions that are connected with the well-being of woman. We suppose that it was a slip of the pen that made Miss Isala van Diest intimate, on page 371, that education might destroy a woman's energy; and we call the editor's attention to the somewhat unimportant fact that the Christian name of Dr. Sulsowa is differently spelled by Miss Hoggan, on page 69, and by the Russian contributor, who ought to be right, on pages 390 and 419. Regarding the oft-asserted "inferiority" of woman, there are two quotations worth repeating. On page 328, Mme. Doria d'Istria remarks: "Before pronouncing woman an inferior species, a simple transition between 'man and nature,' as Michelet has said, it would perhaps be better to wait and see if intellectual culture may not have on her the same effect as on the men of the 'good old time.'" On page 422 Montesquieu is quoted to this effect: "The powers [of the sexes] would be equal if their education were too. Test them [women] in the talents which have not been enfeebled by the way in which they have been educated, and we will then see if we are so strong."

It is to be regretted that a book so good as this should not have been made better. If the editor had arranged his facts in another form, he might have made a volume of smaller size, and it would have been of much greater practical use to the cause that he and his many able coadjutors have at heart. The present index, so called, is entirely unworthy of the book, being worse than valueless. An analytical index ought to be provided.

Oriental Experience. By Sir Richard Temple, Bart., late Governor of Bombay, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Finance Minister of India. London: John Murray.

THE reports which Sir Richard Temple must have written upon Indian subjects of every con-

ceivable sort during his official career would, if bound together, equal in bulk and magnitude the largest of our encyclopedias. To write a book, and a good book, about India, would, one might think, come as easy to such a man as marriage to a Kulin Brahmin—who can, if he pleases, marry a new wife every day in the week. 'Oriental Experience,' however, furnishes yet another illustration of that principle of perversity which is embodied in the nature of things, and which so incessantly gives the lie to our most legitimate anticipations. It is a book of extraordinary feebleness. Take, for example, Sir Richard Temple's method of replying to those who are bold enough to question "the soundness of Indian finance":

"You hear of deficits, annual deficits, year after year. But these are technical, nominal deficits, and are hardly deficits at all in the proper sense of the word. These merely arise because the sums spent by the Government upon the improvement of the country, upon canals and railways, are included in the ordinary finances. But in no other country in the world are such charges included in the ordinary finances; on the contrary, they are excluded; and that being so, there is in India no deficit whatever; on the contrary, there is an exact equilibrium established between income and expenditure. Upon the finances of the last twelve years there has been actually a slight surplus; and thus it goes on, a little deficit one year, with a little surplus another; and, when you come to draw out the threads of a series of years, there comes out a slight surplus."

Now, no one, so far as we know, who questions "the soundness of Indian finance," bases his conclusion upon so superficial a fact as the proportion of annual surpluses to annual deficits. They question "the soundness of Indian finance" because they doubt the permanent productiveness of the two main sources from which the Indian Government derives its revenues. They say that while the expenses of the administration are perpetually on the increase, the means of meeting that increased expenditure depend upon the enhanced productiveness of the soil and the continuance of the opium traffic with China. As regards the soil of India it is a fact about which there is no dispute among those best competent to judge, that all the best soil has been brought under cultivation, and although, in order to pay the state demand, inferior soil is being broken up by the plough, this extension of cultivation is seriously encroaching upon the land hitherto set apart for the pasturage of the farm cattle. Again, as regards the better soil, its productiveness, so far from increasing, is steadily diminishing. Sir Richard Temple has himself testified to this fact. In his evidence before the Indian Famine Commission, he said:

"I believe that in many parts of India a gradual exhaustion of the soil is going on. . . . The yield of the crops is popularly supposed by the natives of the country in many parts of India to be gradually decreasing. Be that as it may, I am certain of two facts—first, that the soil in India does not produce nearly so much as the soil in Europe; and secondly, that virgin soil, broken for the first time, in all parts of India, yields very much more than it ever yields afterward. The difference on these two cardinal points I attribute to the exhaustion of the soil."

But if there be this steady deterioration in the fertility of the best land in India, it is obvious that the assessment on the land cannot be kept up at its present high level. In the Madras Presidency, not only has the assessment been stationary for many years past, but it has been saved from serious diminution only by the desperate expedient of assessing grazing lands which have hitherto been held rent-free by the villagers—in other words, by an enhanced tax to be obtained from an impoverished soil.

The other cause which threatens the stability of Indian finance is even more alarming, because likely to be more prompt and immediate in its

operation. The Indian Government has always lived beyond its natural income, because it obtained a sum of eight millions annually from the Chinese in exchange for its opium. The solvency—one may almost say, the very existence—of the British empire in India depends upon the permanent continuance of this source of revenue. The Chinese Government has more than once attempted to emancipate itself—by force, as it were—from its bondage to the Indian opium monopoly; but two opium wars have convinced it that its strength is not sufficient to obtain deliverance in this way. It has, therefore, adopted the slower but safer method of growing its own opium. For a time, of course, this new method had no effect upon the market for India-grown opium. It needed that the generation of opium-eaters should pass away who had been educated upon India-grown opium. This has now been accomplished; the Chinese opium consumers of the present day have taken to smoking and eating the home-grown drug in such increasingly large quantities, that already the Indian Government has been compelled to make a heavy reduction in the duty levied upon Malwa opium, and the revenue derivable from this source has already fallen away to the amount of more than a million sterling. Had war broken out between China and France, and had the French Republic blockaded the Treaty Ports, the traffic would have been entirely interrupted; and so strong is the feeling in England against this particular source of revenue that, once interrupted, it would be extremely difficult for any Government to reestablish it. Under any circumstances, however, as the taste in China spreads for the home-grown drug, the more costly article provided from India must be displaced from the market. It is only a question of a few years more or less, and if Sir Richard Temple wishes to establish "the soundness of Indian finance," he will have to show what resources there are in the country to compensate for a failing land tax and a precarious and diminishing opium revenue. We know of none.

This passage on Indian finance is a favorable specimen of the contents of 'Oriental Experience.' The essays are, in the main, remarkable for observations which remind one of a certain patter-song that the elder Matthews was wont to sing at his entertainments. Each line contained a statement of fact, quite indisputable, but hardly worthy of being insisted upon with emphasis: for example—"Ham sandwiches are not made of tin." Sir Richard Temple may be said to revel in observations of a similar striking and original character. The essay on "Pan-Islamism" is a real treasure-house of them. This purports to be a kind of bird's-eye view of the present state of the Mohammedan world, and the following are a few specimens culled from its pages: "The Mohammedans," Sir Richard informs us, "have certainly got a general policy, which is this—to resist the further encroachments of the Christian states." Then he adds: "We must acknowledge that this is reasonable in theory." It would be interesting to know at what period of their history the Mohammedan Powers did not have this "general policy," and when it would be "reasonable in theory" for them to dispense with it. Of the Indian Mohammedans, we are told that they "will probably be found to entertain a profound veneration and a keen sympathy for the Sultan of Turkey." "They do not," adds Sir Richard, as though logically the one were the sequence of the other, "care equally for the Afghans." Concerning the Shah of Persia, we are told that he "must be rolling his anxious eyes first in this direction, and then in that." He has been brought to this distressing condition by the "stagnation" of Persia; for, as Sir Richard

Temple sententiously observes, "in a progressive age like this, nothing is more dangerous, nationally, than stagnation." Of Mohammedans generally we learn, a little further on, "that they will evince gratitude, if we succeed in giving them much to be grateful for." The Indian Mohammedans are possessed of this singular but obstinate perversity, that, "though willing to learn English, they insist on learning those languages also in which the history of their faith and nationality is written." "This," Sir Richard is good enough to add, "should be humored as much as possible." Then, a little further on: "It is also essential to render them all the loyal citizens of a world-wide empire, and the useful members of a vast society. We must do all this courageously, without fear of the consequences hereafter."

The foregoing may be taken as illustrating the ripe political wisdom with which this volume abounds. It also contains some curious conclusions of a speculative character, as in his Presidential address to a Social Science Congress. Herein Sir Richard supposes that the British colonies are exclusively dependent upon the population of the United Kingdom for all "light and leading"; and as the populations of the former are nine times as numerous as that of the latter, he deduces the astonishing conclusion that "each one at home who succeeds in improving, or neglects to improve, himself, will influence, for progress or for stagnation, nine other persons, his fellow-subjects abroad." Could there be more delightful reading than this for people of a cynical frame of mind who love to remark with how little wisdom the world is governed?

Beethoven's Nine Symphonies. Analytical Essays by Sir George Grove, D.C.L. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. 1884. Pp. 229.

SIR GEORGE GROVE, whose Schubert researches and editorship of the 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' have combined, with various other labors, to give him a place among the foremost writers on music, appears to be endowed with a modesty as excessive as it is rare. In 1854 he became secretary to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and introduced, among other things, a series of daily concerts under the direction of Mr. Manns. Schumann and Schubert were added to the ordinary English repertory, notwithstanding the opposition of the conservative critics to the former. To assist the audiences in appreciating the various standard works, Mr. Grove wrote a series of analytic programmes, including Beethoven's nine symphonies. Mr. Georg Henschel has had the good thought to issue these as a volume, and in this form every concert-goer should add them to his library. In a preface Dr. Grove says that he is not a musician, and in many senses cannot even claim to be an amateur; and that these sketches "are written by an ignoramus for those of his own stamp." Whatever truth there may be in this declaration, it does not by any means show itself in the quality of his information, but only in the desire to make his remarks clearer than a professional musician would sometimes think it necessary to make them. In these essays the reader will find full accounts of the dates and circumstances under which the symphonies were composed, together with analyses of the structure, including illustrations, in musical type, of the leading themes. The critical remarks of Berlioz, Wagner, Schumann, and others are occasionally quoted, but not so often as their excellence must have tempted the author to do. For perusal at home Berlioz's analyses of the nine symphonies can never be superseded; but for use in the concert hall Dr. Grove's work

presents certain advantages in the greater amount of historic information and musical quotations.

In introducing this collection to the book-buying public, Mr. Henschel takes occasion to make some remarks on the subject of tempo and metronome marks, apropos of the fact that eight days before his death Beethoven sent the marks for the various movements of his Ninth Symphony to the Philharmonic Society of London. Mr. Henschel has been so frequently criticised for his tempo in conducting orchestral works, that he was probably eager for this opportunity to explain his views. His opinion is, that "the interpretation of a musical work can as little be measured by the degrees of a metronome as can the delivery by a reader or an actor of a poem, a monologue in rhythmical verse"; and he refers to the facts that Bach rarely denoted even the character of a movement, allowing his themes to speak for themselves; that Wagner found his best guide in regard to the tempo of Beethoven's symphonies in the singing of Schroeder-Devrient; and that Brahms wrote to Henschel in reference to his "Requiem": "I am of the opinion that metronome marks go for nothing. As far as I know, all composers have as yet retracted their metronome marks in later years. Those figures which can be found before some of my compositions, good friends have talked them into me; for I myself have never believed that my blood and a mechanical instrument go very well together." For musical pupils who are not highly gifted, a metronome has its value; but those to whom music is an instinct do not need one. They will never commit a serious error in tempo, although in accordance with their varying moods they will play the same passage somewhat slower or quicker. This is true of creative as well as of merely executive artists, and it shows how much dogmatic presumption there is in the assertions so often made that a certain piece was taken too fast or too slow at a concert.

Roadside Songs of Tuscany, translated and illustrated by Francesca Alexander, and edited by John Ruskin, LL.D. Part I.—The Story of Lucia. John Wiley & Sons.

ACCUSTOMED as the world of art is to Professor Ruskin's eccentric judgments, there was not a little surprise in store for students of art in reading the laudations of the drawings of Miss Alexander in his Oxford lectures. The antipathy of years to American art, on account of its newness and want of the ripe estimation of the higher artistic qualities, seems to have melted before a work which is probably more peculiarly American in its character than anything else he ever saw; for while it is entirely indifferent to everything like grace of composition, or composition properly so called in any form, and shows not the slightest trace of any influence of old art or even of modern art such as Ruskin has found worthy of commendation, it has the peculiarly American virtue of mechanical and manual exactitude in great perfection. The figure-drawings of Miss Alexander are simple portraiture, of an artlessness, in every sense of the word, carried to its extreme. Her flower drawing, where nothing but the most literal portraiture is wanted, is quite unsurpassable in line work, for all she does is done with the pen. That her flowers should excite Ruskin's admiration does not in the least surprise us, not only on account of their exquisite fidelity and refinement of execution, which is like the most careful etching, but because they are work in the vein which Ruskin himself has tried with less success; but that he should consider her St. Christopher as the most noble rendering of the legend

as he expresses himself in his lecture on Miss Alexander's work, is simply confusion to any one who credited him with perception of the higher artistic qualities. As we have never done so, however, his acceptance of the naïve and absolute *pose plastique* of Miss Alexander's figure-drawing as genuine art, only makes clearer what we have always believed, that Ruskin's opinions in art are a mixture of an acquired and traditional respect for the work of certain great painters like Tintoretto (who never painted detail with any zest, and the admiration of whom is, like Ruskin's religious ideas, so grounded in his nature by his early education as to be ineradicable), and a genuine and intense appreciation of purely superficial qualities of execution, chiefly of extreme minuteness and gem-like brilliancy of color. He showed himself capable of appreciating Meissonier, and used to keep a magnifying glass hung by the picture of that artist which he owned, to show with what exquisite minuteness the bridle of the horse was painted; but he has never found a word to say for Millet or for Rousseau, the greatest artists of France in our day, and in the veins which Ruskin particularly affects.

As for the literary interest which Ruskin has found in Miss Alexander's records of the poetry and life around her, there can be no surprise; for in these days of folk-literature the charm of such fidelity as hers requires no commentator, and can have no better or more sympathetic admirer than Professor Ruskin, whose love of what is pure and true in life and thought is as strong and genuine as his admiration of art is complexed and perplexed. Miss Alexander's books (she made another, previous to her acquaintance with Professor Ruskin, which now belongs to Mr. Quincy Shaw) are works of a kind which, from their fidelity to the inspirations and character of the peasant life in which she has found the inspiration of her own, merit perpetuity.

To those who read the book for the literary interest, the reprint of Messrs. Wiley is of course as good as the original edition; but for the appreciation of Miss Alexander's art it is absolutely useless, and worse: for the reproductions of the photographs of the original edition give no conception of those qualities of the drawings which are admirable, while betraying the faults of composition, *pose plastique*, etc., without any redemption. They constitute the worst form of photographic caricature. Professor Ruskin's antipathy to American methods will probably be greatly intensified by this reprint.

Bound Together: A Sheaf of Papers. By the author of 'Wet Days at Edgewood,' 'Reveries of a Bachelor,' etc. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1884.

MR. MITCHELL could not have chosen a more appropriate title, for his collection of papers has no more unity than is given by juxtaposition between two covers. Some of them are speeches delivered many years ago at the second centenary of Norwich (Conn.), or at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Alpha Delta Phi, or at the celebration of the hundredth birthday of Irving, of whom he gives a few reminiscences that lend a touch of life-like humor even to the elegant memory of that august figure; but most of the papers, and all that have the original charm of the writer, are on country subjects—old school days, farm life, gardening, winter furnishings, Fourth-of-July festivities, and the like. But the sentiment that first won Mr. Mitchell his audience—the quiet suggestion, the vague half-regret, half-hope, the cheerful out-door loneliness of a younger heart—forms a much slighter element in his work than was once his choice. Now

he does not fail to tell us what season is best to transplant the evergreens, which strawberry or radish to choose, and how to mix the salad dressing for our White Coss lettuce; but he has plainly given up inquiring what song the Siren sang. The solid comforts of a pleasant home, however, are something more substantial than the reveries of a bachelor, and perhaps the literary result, if less ethereal, is more to the purpose. It is certain, at any rate, that the present volume appeals to a different class of readers from the old ones, unless, indeed, they have grown old with the author. Here and there is a bit of sentimental trifling, a beautiful outdoor scene of quiet English-looking upland or downs; but the book seems meant for those who, with an eye cast back on the past and observant of local anniversaries, are mainly employed in taking care of "their grounds." At long intervals, to be sure, there is a bit of literary criticism, but it is sometimes puzzling: such is the eulogy of Bryant as the one "who wrote of Ulysses as Homer might have written, if he had lived at Roslin and edited the *Post*." To the author's old friends the volume will be a pleasant renewal of acquaintance; it will hardly make new ones for him.

Preparatory Latin Course in English. [The After-School Series.] By William Cleaver Wilkinson. Phillips & Hunt. 8vo, pp. 331.

THE "Preparatory Latin Course in English" is a companion to the "Preparatory Greek Course" of the same editor, which we noticed a few months ago. It has the same general character, and the same excellences in execution, while it shows a readier and more experienced hand, and appears free from some defects which we noted in the earlier work. In one respect, however, the present volume falls below the standard of its predecessor. The two courses differ markedly from one another in that the Greek course is essentially literary, the Latin course historical. Xenophon—if he was a soldier and an historian—and still more Homer, interest us chiefly as writers; Cæsar and Cicero interest us chiefly as statesmen. Xenophon's "Anabasis," as Mr. Wilkinson points out, was a mere incident in Greek history, and hardly that in the history of the world. But the conquest of Gaul, the conspiracy of Catiline, and the later careers of Cicero and Cæsar, are events of the first importance in universal history. Now, it is no disparagement to Mr. Wilkinson to say that his aspect is rather that of the student of literature than of the historian; and that, while the literary parts of this work, as well as of the other, are excellent, the historical treatment is quite inadequate. It is not that we differ materially from him in his views. We, too, think that Trollope's "Cicero" presents a truer aspect than Froude's "Cæsar"; and we cannot share Mommsen's unqualified worship of success. It is rather the incompleteness of the picture presented, both of the political world in which these two great men lived, and of the work which they did in it. It is well enough to point to the crime in Cæsar's career; but, after all, what we need still more is a just appreciation of his creative statesmanship, of the Constitution of Rome as he found it, and of the political ideas which he bequeathed to his adopted son.

In his selections from Virgil, Mr. Wilkinson was fortunate in having a wide range of excellent translations to choose from; and he appears to regret, when citing Mr. Choate's fine version on page 234, that he had not more of the same quality. Bohn's translations are certainly very insipid by its side; for which reason we wonder that he followed Bohn in his selections from

Sallust when he had at hand so fine and idiomatic a rendering as that of Pollard.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, O. F. A Brief Handbook of American Authors. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.
Axon, W. E. A. English Dialect Words of the Eighteenth Century. London: Trübner & Co.
Bartlett, G. H. A Commercial Trip with an Uncommercial Ending. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Beale, S. Profitable Poultry Keeping. George Routledge & Sons.
Benham, Rev. W. Letters of William Cowper. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
Benton, Rev. A. A. The Church Cyclopedia, A Dictionary of Church Doctrine, History, Organization, and Ritual. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co.
Blackburn, C. F. Hints on Catalogue Titles, and of Index Entries, with a Rough Vocabulary of Terms and Abbreviations, etc. London: Sampson Low & Co.
Blackmore, R. D. The Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart. M. P. A Novel. Franklin Square Library. Harper & Brother. 20 cents.
Burnham, Clara Louise. Dearly Bought. A Novel. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co. \$1.
Clouston, Dr. T. S. Clinical Lectures on Mental Diseases. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's son & Co.
Cope, Sir W. H. Glossary of Hampshire Words and Phrases. London: Trübner & Co.
Crocker, Lucretia. Methods of Teaching Geography. 2d ed. Boston: School Supply Company.
Fetridge, W. P. Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East. 3 vols. Harper & Brothers.
Forbes, A. Chinese Gordon. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Fulton, Rev. J. D. Rome in America. Funk & Wagnalls.
Gautier, Judith. The Usurper: an Episode in Japanese History. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.
Gordon, C. G. Reflections in Palestine. 1883. Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
Grove, Sir George. Beethoven's Nine Symphonies. Analytical Essays. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. \$1.50.
Hartmann, E. von. Philosophy of the Unconscious. 3 vols. Macmillan & Co. \$9.
Hatton, J. Henry Irving's Impressions of America. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.50.
Hawkins, R. C. The Books and Printers of the Fifteenth Century. J. W. Bouton.
Hazen, M. W. Complete Spelling Book for all Grades of Public and Private Schools. Ginn, Heath & Co. 30 cents.
Hodgson, J. E. Academy Lectures. Trübner & Co.
Howells, W. D. Three Villages. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.25.
Holloway, Laura C. The Mothers of Great Men and Women, and Some Wives of Great Men. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls.
Huntington, L. S. Professor Conant: a Story of English and American Social and Political Life. R. Worthington.
Inwards, R. The Temple of the Andes. London: Vincent, Brooks, Day & Son. \$1.25.
Kellerman, Prof. W. A. Plant Analysis. A Classified List of the Wild Flowers of the Northern United States. Philadelphia: J. E. Potter & Co. \$1.00.
Kerr, Orpheus C. There Was Once a Man. Foris, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.50.
Lincoln, Mrs. D. A. Boston Cook Book. What to Do and What Not to Do in Cooking. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.00.
Lotze, Hermann. Logic, in Three Books: of Thought, of Investigation, and of Knowledge. Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.
Lotze, Hermann. Metaphysic, in Three Books: Ontology, Cosmology, and Psychology. Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.
McCarthy, L. P. The Annual Statistician, 1884. Calif.
Mallock, W. H. Property and Progress, or a Brief Inquiry into Contemporary Social Agitation in England. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 75 cents.
Mollari, G. de. L'Évolution Politique et la Révolution. Paris: C. Reinwald.
Mosler, H. Die jüdische Stammverschiedenheit. Leipzig: W. Friedrich.
Newport, D. The Pleasures of Home, and Other Poems. Philadelphia: J. R. Lippincott & Co. \$1.
Newton, Rev. R. H. The Book of the Beginnings. A Study of Genesis, with an Introduction to the Pentateuch. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
Peabody, Rev. A. P. Translation, with Notes, of Cicero de Secretate. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Peep of Day, or, a Series of the Earliest Instruction the Infant Mind is Capable of Receiving. Thomas Whitaker. 20 cents.
Roberts, E. H. Government Revenue: Especially the American System. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
Roosevelt, R. B. Superior Fishing; or the Striped Bass, Trout, Black Bass, and Blue Fish of the Northern States. Illustrated. Orange Judd & Co. \$2.
Ruskin, John. Roadside Songs of Tuscany. Part I.—The Story of Lucia. John Wiley & Sons. 75 cents.
Satow, E. H. Handbook for Travellers in Central and Northern Japan. 2d ed. London: John Murray.
Schoenhof, J. Wages and Trade in Manufacturing Industries in America and Europe. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Sherwood, Mrs. John. Manners and Social Usages. Harper & Brothers.
Son of Monte-Christo. Sequel to the Wife of Monte-Christo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 75 cents.
Stirling, A. At Daybreak. A Novel. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.25.
Tetlow, John. A Progressive Series of Inductive Lessons in Latin. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. \$1.25.
Toppan, R. N. Historical Summary of Metallic Money. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ceded from the Academy or organized a separate exhibition, if it be not that that dignified institution would certainly have rejected a great proportion of the eccentricities which we find in the places of honor in the present exhibition. Certainly no such balderdash as Mr. Chase's "Young Orphan" would have been hung even in the corridor, and the appellation given it by a morning paper, "a symphony in brick red painted on oil-cloth," only gives the best side of it. It is a pointless, indolent muddle of color, without an element of genuinely artistic feeling in it, in which respect most of the painter's other contributions resemble it more or less. The codfish in No. 26, "still life," is his high-water mark and worth all the rest put together, but even that is far from the best known still life.

The several hundred pictures rejected in favor of these eighty-eight admitted might, if they were conscious, thank heaven that they did not get in; for certainly of all the exhibitions of shallow affectation, empty ostentation, and wasted ability we have ever seen, this seventh annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists is the crown of folly. What is good in it should in charity come first—it will not take long to deal with it. Mr. Alexander's portrait, No. 3, is an altogether admirable work, superb in color, subtle and masterly in character and expression, and without an affectation of any kind—as noble a piece of portraiture as the year has brought forth. It would be difficult in common sense terms to praise it too much. Mr. Porter's "Portrait of a Lady," No. 65, is not quite so successful as a whole as the portrait in the Academy exhibition. The shadows are somewhat hot; but it is dignified, full of character, a grave and sober work, and one wonders what it has to do in such company as it finds itself in here, while Mr. Lafarge's two little water colors may well wonder for themselves why they should have got lost in this waste of oils and canvases. Mr. Millet's contribution is not up to his Academy mark, though, as always, earnest and classic in feeling as well as form. Mr. Baker's landscape, No. 8, is in every respect up to his prize picture at the Academy, which it much resembles—honest, vigorous, and uncompromising, if not intense study from nature. "A Favorite Model," No. 11, by Mr. Bell, is just what it pretends to be, a naive study of a model and good work without ostentation. Kenyon Cox's "A Rose," No. 32, is, we believe, a mistake in its way of looking at art; but that is a matter of opinion, and Mr. Cox's may be better than ours. His "Rose" is ugly; her anatomy, if true, impresses the ordinary eye as not so, and the right hip, both in outline and modelling, puzzles the eye of a student, though we will not say that an anatomist might not reconcile it with the skeleton. It is painful as subject, which no work of art ought to be, but it is painted with genuine power and very great refinement of modelling. There is no shirking study in it, and the color, though to our taste not agreeable, is subtle and in harmony with itself. The key once admitted, it is in keeping throughout. The little picture by Mr. Low, "Narcissa," No. 57, is by far the best that we have ever seen of his, and is painted with simplicity and good taste and in a good method. Charles Warren Eaton has an unassuming "still life," No. 41, which, in its way, is by far the best in the gallery. Mr. Lippincott's little portrait, No. 55, is in a happy vein both of color and execution, painted with entire frankness and a facility which does not in the least tend to flippancy. Mr. Volk's "Accused of Witchcraft" is, if anything, slightly theatrical, but not offensively so, and it is really dramatic, which theatrical work very rarely is. A little more earnestness in the carrying out of the idea, and a little less glibness in the painting of the

Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

It is difficult to conceive, from anything we can see in the present exhibition of the Society of American Artists, why they should have se-

accessories would have strengthened the picture, which is, with all its qualities, the one subject picture of the exhibition. Mr. Maynard has a small and unobtrusive picture, "The Bride," No. 58, which is charming in color and composition, and, moreover, has the delightful qualities of modesty and refinement, and might easily be passed over.

Mr. Alden Weir contributes two studies of flowers, more than usually elaborate, but in his peculiar subtle and artistic vein of still life, as refined in color and treatment as the scent of the originals of his roses. The best realistic flower study, in a very different vein from Mr. Weir's, however, is the work of women—Miss Clara Stillman ("Laurel," No. 73) and Ellen Stone ("Chrysanthemums," No. 75). The former is painted in a firm and precise manner, but without being in the least over-labored, and the latter with a bold and solid execution well adapted to the class of subject. Mr. Dow also contributes two studies of roses, which are distinctly excellent painting without being at all *hors ligne*, Nos. 38 and 39. A "Sketch," a child and dog, by Eleanor E. Grestorex, No. 47, deserves all the commendation it is likely to get, and its excellences are those which will strike the general public as well as the severer critic. The drawing is spirited, color solid and veracious, with an execution free and simple—an *ensemble* which makes it one of the most satisfactory pictures in the exhibition.

If Mr. Frank Fowler's "At the Piano," No. 44, were one-fourth its size, it would gain four-fold, for a subject of this kind will not bear extension to life-size or anywhere near it without loss of interest. There are certain subjects to which the life-size is indispensable for the full effect of their dignity, but nothing is more unfortunate in a subject of this intimate, familiar character than to be spread over a canvas which requires a gallery to see it in. The ambition to do big things is not a motive for a serious artist, and such Mr. Fowler is; and it is quite impossible, unless we have Rubens or Velasquez to work for us, to get the same completeness of treatment on the large as we get on the small scale. What then can be said for Mr. Donoho's "Mauvaise Herbe," No. 37, which has the most trivial of all subjects—a mere medley of foreground weeds, with a poor and poorly drawn peasant girl wading through them, or, strictly speaking, posing in them, as rigid and rooted as if she were growing out of the soil! It is difficult to conceive that in the hundreds of rejected pictures there were not many better worth seeing than this huge canvas, over which is spread in tenuous dilution so frivolous a theme. As landscape or figure

it is equally unimportant, and as treatment not at all above commonplace; but perhaps in the "Society of American Artists" it is accounted a merit to be huge even in failure. Certainly Mr. Chase takes the lead in this competition, his "Portrait of Miss Dora Wheeler" being the most extraordinary vagary in life-size in the collection—crude as color, flimsy as execution, with an intolerable pretence of masterliness which can express itself with nothing smaller than a palette-knife, and which probably required a trowel and shovel in its background and simpler accessories. It is a picture which baffles rational criticism, because it defies all the decorum of serious art—it is the insanity of *chic*, sacrificing the real excellence of execution to the shallowest pedantry of the palette. "The Garden of the Orphanage, Haarlem," No. 25, is only better as it is less harsh and garish in its color. Crude and discordant enough it is, and the near foreground is painted with a liberty, both with art and nature, which is inexplicable in a man who has seen good art. It is not cleverness—it is weakness gone daft, which has poured its mediocrity over these four huge canvases. What bad things the Committee must have rejected! J. Carroll Beckwith, again, has a huge canvas with two little children astray on it—a landscape background raw and unadorned, without any clue in its composition or unity in its impression—if it was intended to be impressionist. The head of the larger child is not without merit in its drawing and a certain intensity of expression, but is painted in a light which contradicts the other child's head, and even its own hands and legs.

Mr. Thayer's "Portrait of Two Ladies," No. 76, has power enough in it to make its frivolous execution and flimsy method inexcusable. The portraits are fairly good, though far from the refinement of type of the originals. The color of the heads is solid, the values, as between the black of the draperies and the flesh, are very true, and the pose of the nearer lady's hands is easy and natural; but where is the arm of the intruding hand of the further lady? and what is gained by the flimsiness of the painting of the hand itself? Mr. Thayer evidently can paint well, but this affectation of the *petit maitre* to whom painting is only legerdemain, and better the more flimsy the trick is, to whom the most important thing is to show how little he cares for the sound methods and sincere study which were not beneath Raphael or Titian, is no indication of genius, as so many of our young painters seem to think, but of their own frivolity and insufficiency for the work they have undertaken.

A piece of genuine power and admirably facile painting is a slight sketch by Mr. Tur-

ner, No. 82, "An Autumn Day," very suggestive in execution, and perhaps a little studiously insufficient, but excellent in color and in effect. It is well worth comparing with the work of Mr. Chase to show the difference between affectation of slightness and genuinely suggestive execution. Walter Palmer has a landscape, No. 63, which, with too much of the vice of affectedly nonchalant execution which seems to be *en règle* in the Society, has a very remarkable sense of color; and if he would but throw off this fad and acquire a sincere and straightforward method of painting, he would do valuable work. Mr. Brush's "Picture Writer" deserves the commendation due to sincere and manly work, which, if it has not the attraction of poetical associations, has those of honest realization of a subject which has interested the painter, and strikes one with the air of verity due to good realism, in which the painter has put his heart. We are disposed, however, to question the anatomy of the writer's right shoulder. These are not the Indians of romance, but such as the painter saw and studied, and the picture belongs to a class of work of which we have too little and ought to encourage much more, holding solid ground on the historical side of art.

Of Mr. Blakelock's landscapes, which ought not to be passed without notice, it is not easy to decide what to say. That he has great poetical feeling and a strong sense of the unity of landscape subject-matter, is as clear as that he has allowed certain theories of execution to interfere with freedom and the variety of treatment which the varying material of nature demands. The manner of Mr. Blakelock is not new, and the theory of the stained-glass method of using color has had many (and worse) adherents before him, but it has never succeeded in gaining as much as it has lost. Applied to a head, as Page used it, it is at its best; but Titian, who mastered it most completely, never allowed his hands to be tied to that method alone; and Turner's use of it, if sometimes excessive and morbid, shows it at its best in landscape. Mr. Blakelock, and still more Mr. Ryder, push it to an extravagance and to his own weakness.

Bolton Jones sends a landscape, No. 51, of a simpler and more manly style of execution than his contribution to the Academy, and, on the whole, vigorous and luminous work, but the light green in the middle distance, and more or less throughout, is too intense. The high green lights in landscape always tend more to gray, and only in the middle tints is the intense green of spring so visible. Of the remaining pictures we may have missed two or three worth study. The impression of the exhibition as a whole is painful, and not encouraging to return for further study.

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